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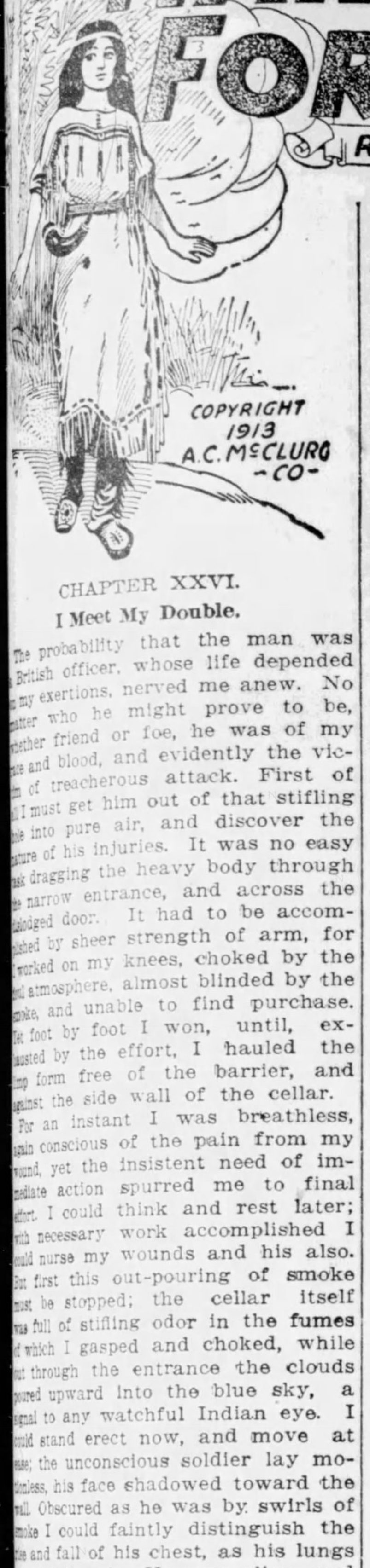
THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH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CHAPTER XXVI.

I Meet My Double.

The probability that the man was a British officer, whose life depended on my exertions, nerved me anew. No matter who he might prove to be, whether friend or foe, he was of my race and blood, and evidently the victim of treacherous attack. First of all I must get him out of that stifling hole into pure air, and discover the nature of his injuries. It was no easy task dragging the heavy body through the narrow entrance, and across the dislodged door. It had to be accomplished by sheer strength of arm, for I worked on my knees, choked by the foul atmosphere, almost blinded by the smoke, and unable to find purchase. Yet foot by foot I won, until, exhausted by the effort, I hauled the limp form free of the barrier, and against the side wall of the cellar.

For an instant I was breathless, again conscious of the pain from my wound, yet the insistent need of immediate action spurred me to final effort. I could think and rest later; with necessary work accomplished I could nurse my wounds and his also. But first this out-pouring of smoke must be stopped; the cellar itself was full of stifling odor in the fumes of which I gasped and choked, while out through the entrance the clouds poured upward into the blue sky, a signal to any watchful Indian eye. I could stand erect now, and move at ease; the unconscious soldier lay motionless, his face shadowed toward the wall. Obscured as he was by swirls of smoke I could faintly distinguish the rise and fall of his chest, as his lungs struggled for air. He was alive, and I observed no outward sign of wound, but I had no present cause to either fear or guard the man. My one task now was to seal the tunnel. This was not difficult. The small oaken door, unbroken, fitted snugly into the aperture, and was driven back into place by the iron-bound rifle butt. The outer wood had been stained so closely of a color with the tint of the surrounding earth, as to be scarcely detected in that dim light, by any casual search. But for splinters broken along the edge by my rifle stock, my own eyes, smarting from the smoke, could not have determined its presence.

I leaned against the side-wall as the waves of smoke thinned, and drifted out through the open door. At last there was but a thin vapor showing against the blue expanse of sky. It occurred to me the blue was shading into gray, as if with approaching twilight. I retained no sense of time; so much had occurred I felt I had been confined for hours in that tunnel; when I first emerged and perceived light I could scarcely realize that it was yet day; that all had occurred—the fight in the cabin, my rescue, the horrors of the tunnel—within so short a space. There suddenly swept over me the fresh memory of it all; I saw the faces, heard the voices. And they were dead, those men I had companioned with; they had gone the long journey, some quickly, mercifully, and Brady in the agony of torture How it nauseated me! The swift reaction leaving me sobbing like a child, my hands pressed over my eyes All at once I experienced the full horror, and broke down as weak as a babe. I remember now how my knees shook, so that I sank down to the earth floor; ay! and how I prayed, my voice a mere senseless murmur, yet, no doubt, clear enough to God's ears. Anyway this must have brought me courage, for I lifted my head again, and looked about, my mind once more active, that dreadful panic of fear gone. The taint of burning wood still clung to the atmosphere, but the smoke had entirely vanished. It was dull and gloomy in the cellar, which might have measured ten feet each way, the light finding entrance only through the one narrow opening, leaving the side-walls in shadow. These were of solid earth, supporting tree trunks, thatched with bark, and overlaid with loose dirt. The entrance led upward, having two puncheon steps. Obeying my first impulse, a desire to discover what was occurring without before night closed down, I crept across, still clinging to the rifle, and cautiously thrust my head up through the opening. The smoke from the fallen side-walls of the dismantled cabin blotted out the view to the east, but in the other direction all was clearly revealed as far as the edge of the woods. The clearing was deserted; no figure, living or dead, appearing within range of vision. I could see where the Indians had charged across the open space, but the bodies of the fallen warriors had been removed. The rays of the sun, now well down in the west, penetrated the outer fringe of the forest, giving me glimpse into its depths, but revealed no movement. I searched every inch, shading my eyes, but could perceive no sign of Indians. I crept up farther, to where I could peer across the mound of earth, but saw nothing. It was apparent the savages had departed; had fired the cabin, and crossed over to the main shore. And the hut was gone, only some remaining logs blazed with fitful flames, fanned by the wind.

What was I to do? What could I do? Mademoiselle had bade me wait—wait until she came. But what might have occurred to her since them? Even if free from all suspicion how could she escape the observation of those savages, and return here? They might be miles away by now, hidden in forest depths, compelling her to travel with them. Some among the band would have missed me, and might have accused her of aiding my escape. Red-Coat knew, or would be likely to suspect. I was lying there apparently dead, when he left her alone in the cabin; when he returned my body was gone. What would he do to the girl? denounce her to his savage allies? hand her over to their fury? Would the white renegade dare do this? I had no means of knowing the risk she had assumeu. Did she know this man? did he know her? Was it possible she possessed an authority over these outlaws of three tribes that he dare not question cr oppose? Such a supposition seemed hardly possible; they were not her people—there was not a Wyandot among them, and if she was unable to save poor Brady from the stake, she would be fortunate indeed if she escaped unscathed.

I felt tempted to get outside, and discover where the raiders had gone; their trail might reveal much, if it could only be found before night came. I had straightened up, determined to try the venture, when a movement below, and the muffled sound of a voice speaking English, reminded me of the soldier. Descending from out the sunlight I could perceive little in the darker cave-cellar. The red jacket was, however, sufficiently conspicuous to convince me that the man was sitting up, his back against the wall.

"I don't know who you are, friend," he called out heartily, "only you look to be white. By any luck do you speak English?"

"Not much of anything else," I answered, endeavoring to discover his features. "I'm of the blood."

"Ay! with a colonial twang to it, unless my ears lie. Is that the story? So! then what in God's name are you doing here?"

I could not take the measure of the fellow, his face remaining indistinct in the shadows, but there was a reckless ring of good-fellowship in his voice which inspired me to frankness.

"I came this way with a message for the Wyandots. I belong to the garrison of Fort Harmar."

"An officer?"

"Yes."

"Holy Smoke, man, but you certainly stumbled into a hornet's nest. Didn't you know all the northwest tribes have declared war? that it has actually begun?"

"No; it was in the hope of preventing such a catastrophe that I was sent. Word was brought to us that the Wyandots would not join the confederation."

"Who brought such word?"

"Simon Girty. He bore a letter from Hamilton, and sought information regarding the disappearance of a Wyandot chief."

"Wa-pa-tee-tah?"

"That was the name."

The man laughed, but the sound was not altogether pleasant.

"There is a touch of humor to your tale, my friend," he said slowly, "although I doubt if you will be able to perceive it. Girty and Hamilton may have had reasons of their own for a bit of byplay; egad! they failed to consult me. But as for this Wa-pa-tee-tah, that chanced to be my business, although just now, and in the presence of the enemy, we will let the discussion go. Diplomacy never reveals its cards, and I have become

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

CARRANZA AGAIN ASKS WILSON TO RECALL ARMY

Note Not Regarded as an Ultimatum, but May Force New Crisis in Affairs.

Washington, May 31.—A new note from General Carranza asking for a definite explanation of the continued presence of American troops in Mexico, and renewing his previous request for their withdrawal, was presented to the state department today by Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza ambassador.

Gen. Carranza's new note refers to the repeated declarations that the United States wants no war with Mexico and argues that the withdrawal of the troops would be the best proof of that attitude on the part of the American government. The continued presence of the punitive expedition, the note says, is having a contrary effect. It goes on to say that Carranza troops are now able both in numbers and position to control outlawry in northern Mexico and that co-operation by the American troops in preventing incursions into the United States can best be carried on by having the forces on the American side of the border. It declares that had the American troops now in Mexico been engaged in patrol on the American side the Glenn Springs and Boquillas raids could have been prevented.

State department officials regard the note not as an ultimatum, but as a continuance of the negotiations with the Carranza government.

After delivering the note to Acting Secretary Polk, Eliseo Arredondo, Gen. Carranza's ambassador here, admitted that it was brought to Washington Monday by Manuel Mendez, an attache of the Carranza foreign office. The ambassodor said he denied the existence of the note at that time because he wished to ask his foreign office if anything had occurred to change its attitude during the time the note was en route to Washington.

In official circles, the view most generally held is that the delivery of the note has been held up until Obregon has distributed his troops throughout northern Mexico to the best advantage. It is declared here that Obregon's real purpose is to make such a show of force when Carranza again demands the withdrawal of the American troops that the American commanders may recommend such action. Obregon is expected to explain his troops movement by saying that he had moved them all to the northern part of Mexico in order to take over the work of the American forces.

Wilson Proclaims Flag Day, June 14

Washington, May 31.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to celebrate Fag day, June 14, with patriotic exercises. The proclamation follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen—Many circumstances have recently conspired to turn our thoughts to a critical examination of the conditions of our national life, of the influences which have seemed to threaten to divide us in interest and spmupathy.

"I, therefore, suggest and request that throughout the nation means shall be taken to give significant expression to our thoughtful love of America, our comprehension of the great mission of liberty and justice to which we have devoted ourselves as a people, our determination to make the nation greater and purer with each generation, and our resolution to demonstrate to all the world its vital union in sentiment and purpose.

"Let us on that day rededicate ourselves to the nation, 'one and inseperable,' from which every thought that is not worthy of our fathers' first vows of independence, liberty and right, shall be excluded and in which we shall stand with united hearts for an American whoich no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself."

NOTHING TO PEACE TALK, SAYS PREMIER ASQUITH

Replies to Question About Von Hollweg's Speech.

London, May 31.—Premier Asquith stated in the house of commons today, in answer to a question put by Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, that there was nothing in the recent statement made by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, that indicated Germany was prepared to consider terms of peace which would safeguard the interests of the entente allies and the future peace of Europe.

The prime minister said he did not think he could usefully add anything to the speech made last week by Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs.

Sir Arthur's question apparently was designed finally to set at rest any suggestion that the entente allies were prepared to accept intervention. In putting his question he referred to the fact that in the German reply to the latest American note it was pointed out that Germany had twice announced her readiness to make peace. He then asked "Whether the allies were prepared to avail themselve sof the good offices of a neutral state in order to communicate to the German government definite terms on which they would be willing to make peace provided the German government were prepared to make in the same way and at the same time a communication to the allies of definite peace terms which Germany was willing to make peace."

Roosevelt on Preparedness and America for Americans

At Kansas City.

I ask that we, in this generation, prove ourselves the spiritual heirs, both of the men who wore the blue and of the men who wore the gray.

It is not righteous to fail to fight on behalf of assailed righteousness. Such a course probably means sheer cowardice, and certainly means moral surrender.

The men who are the torch bearers of world civilization are those, and only those, who acknowledge the supreme duty of protecting sacred spiritual things when attacked.

When this (European) war is over it is possible that some one of the combatants, being fully armed, will assail us, because we offer ourselves as a rich and helpless prize.

All we can now do is to prepare so that war shal l leave no aftermath of horror and disaster to our nation.

Weakness invites contempt. Weakness, combined with bluster, invites both contempt and aggression. Self-respecting strength that respects the rights of others is the only quality that secures respect from others.

Preparedness, instead of being provocative of war and injustice, tells in favor of peace and justice.

Remember always that what I ask is asked in the name of peace and and in the name of democracy no less than in the name of national honor and interest.

At St. Louis.

We are false to this country if we rank ourselves as "German-Americans" or "English-Americans." "Irish-Americans or "French-Americans." Our duty is to the United States.

The effort to keep our citizenship divided against itself by the use of the hyphen and along the lines of national origin is certain to breed a spirit of bitterness and prejudice and dislike between great bodies of our citizens.

If either the American or English descent or the American or German descent or the American of any other descent tries to remain with a dual allegiance, with a divided citizenship, he merely ceases to become an American without thereby becoming a German or an Englishman or anything else.

It is moral treason to the United States for any of its citizens to act and to seek to make their governmental representatives act, not with reference to the interests of the United States, but of some foreign power.

The salvation of our people lies in having a nationalized and unified America, ready for the tremendous tasks of both war and peace.

I ask them to remember that there is but one safe motto for all Americans, and that is the simple and loyal motto, America for Americans.

DAVID DUNNE

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Rand, McNally & Company.

By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER II.

A few days before the time set for his departure David set out on a round of farewell visits to the country folk. It was one of those cold, cheerless days that intervene between the first haze of autumn and the golden glow of October. He had never before realized how lonely the shiver of wind through the poplars could sound. Two innovations had been made that day in the country. The rural delivery carrier, with his little house on wheels, had made its first delivery, and a track for the new electric car line was laid through the sheep meadow. This inroad of progress upon the sanctity of their seclusion seemed sacrilegious to David, who longed to have lived in the olden time of log houses, with their picturesque open fires and candle lights. Following some vague inward call, he went out of his way to ride past the gray house he had once called home, and which in all his ramblings he had steadfastly avoided. He had heard that the place had passed into the hands of a widow with an only son, and that they had purchased surrounding land for cultivation. He had been glad to hear this, and had liked to fancy the son caring for his mother as he himself would have cared for his mother had she lived.

As he neared the little nutshell of a house his heart beat fast at the sight of a woman pinning clothes to the line. Her fingers, stiff and swollen, moved slowly. The same instinct that had guided him down this road made him dismount and tie his horse. The old woman came slowly down the little path to meet him.

"I am David Dunne," he said gently, "and I used to live here. I wanted to come to see my old home once more."

He thought that the dim eyes gazing into his were the saddest he had ever beheld.

"Yes," she replied, with the slow, German accent, "I know of you. Come in."

He followed her into the little sitting room, which was as barren of furnishings as it had been in the olden days.

"Sit down," she invited.

He took a chair opposite a cheap picture of a youth in uniform. A flag of coarse material was pinned above this portrait, and underneath was a roughly carved bracket on which was a glass filled with goldenrod.

"You lived here with your mother," she said musingly, "and she was taken. I lived here with my son, and—he was taken."

"Oh!" said David. "I did not know—was he—"

His eyes sought the picture on the wall.

"Yes," she replied, answering his unspoken question, as she lifted her eyes to her little shrine, "he enlisted and went to the Philippines. He died there of fever more than a year ago."

David was silent. His brown, boyish hand shaded his eyes. It had been his fault that he had not heard of this old woman and the loss of her son. He had shrunk from all knowledge and mention of this little home and its inmates. The country folk had recognized and respected his reticence, which to people near the soil seems natural. This had been the only issue in his life that he had dodged, and he was bitterly repenting his negligence. In memory of his mother, he should have helped the lonely old woman.

"You were left a poor, helpless boy," she continued, "and I am left a poor, helpless old woman. The very young and the very old meet in their helplessness, yet there is hope for the one—nothing for the other."

"Yes, memories," he suggested softly, "and the pride you feel in his having died as he did."

"There is that," she acknowledged with a sigh, "and if I could only live on here in this little place where we have been so happy! But I must leave it."

"Why?" asked David quickly.

"After my Carl died, things began to happen. When once they do that, there is no stopping. The bank at the Corners failed, and I lost my savings. The turkeys wandered away, the cow died, and now there's the mortgage. It's due tomorrow, and then—the man that holds it will wait no longer. So it is the poorhouse, which I have always dreaded."

David's head lifted, and his eyes shone radiantly as he looked into the tired, hopeless eyes.

"Your mortgage will be paid tomorrow, and— Don't you draw a pension for your son?"

She looked at him in a dazed way.

"No, there is no pension—I—"

"Judge Thorne will get you one," he said optimistically, as he rose, ready for action, "and how much is the mortage?"

"Three hundred dollars," she said despairingly.

"Almost as much as the place is worth. Who holds the mortgage?"

"Deacon Prickley."

"You see," said David, trying to speak casually, "I have three hundred dollars lying idle for which I have no use. I'll ride to town now and have the Judge see that the place is clear to you, and he will get you a pension, twelve dollars a month."

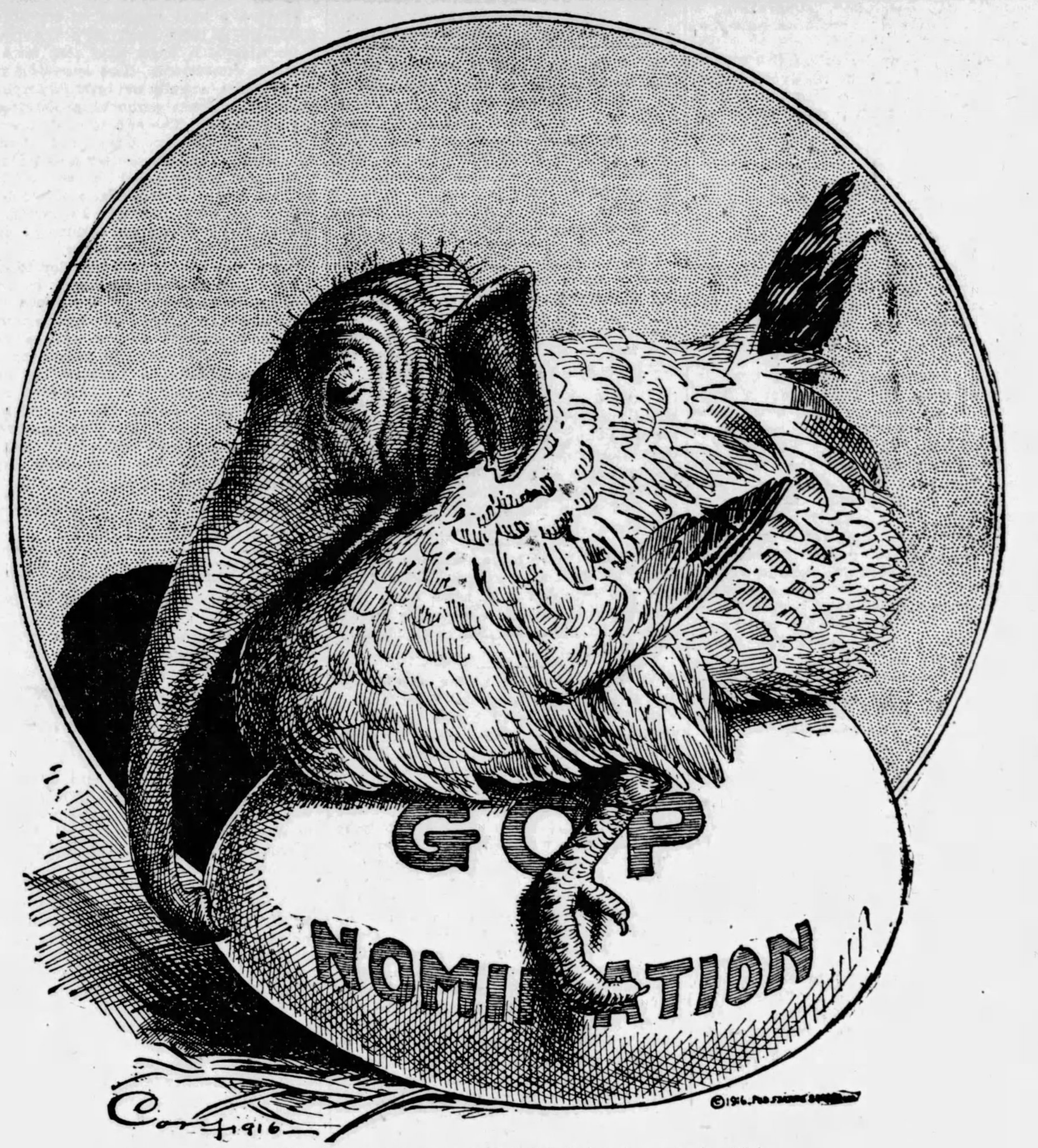
The worn, seamed face lifted to his was transfigured by its look of beatitude.

"You mustn't," she implored. "I didn't know about the pension. That will keep me, and I can find another little place somewhere. But the money you offer—no! I have heard how you have been saving to go through school."

He smiled.

"Uncle Barnabas and the Judge are anxious to pay my expenses at college, and—you must let me. I would like to think, don't you see, that you are living in my old home. It will seem to me as if I were doing it for my mother—as I would want some boy to to it for her if she were left—and it's my country's service he died in. I would rather buy

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.



As the Blade goes to press this bird is at work in Chicago.

ATTACKS HOME OF VANDERBILT

Alleged Anarchist Hurls Bricks Into Mansion, Believing It Rockefeller's.

New York, May 31. — Carrying a leather bag filled with stones, Saerbes R. Fowrdbes, a wood carver of Yonkers, N. Y., stopped in front of the home of Wm. K. Vanderbilt, in Fifth avenue today, and began to hurl stones through the windows. A policeman arrested him as he was throwing the fourth stone. The officer thought he was a bomb thrower and knocked him unconscious with his nightstick.

The police said Fowrdbes declared he believed he was throwing the stones at the home of John D. Rockefeller, whom he held responsible for the sufferings of the poor.

At the request of Mr. Vanderbilt, Fowrdbes was taken into the Vanderbilt home, where he talked incoherently about "revenging" himself upon Mr. Rockefeller.

The policeman who made the arrest said Fowrdbes admitted that he and a friend had plotted to kill "Mr. Rockefeller," and that his assistant had promised to meet him in front of the supposed Rockefeller home. They expected, Fowdres said, that Mr. Rockefeller would come to the door or the windows, whereupon the other man was to shoot him.

Changes His Story.

At police headquarters Fowrdbes told a somewhat different story:

"I talked it over with several friends yesterday," the man was quoted by the police as saying, "and one of them—I won't give his name—said he would give me a revolver if I would shoot Rockefeller. I agreed to do that. I was to meet my friends in front of Rockefeller's house this morning, when he would give me the revolver and I would wait until Mr. Rockefeller came out. I intended to rush at him and shoot him."

When told it was Mr. Vanderbilt's house he had attacked Fowrdbes grinned and said:

"You police cant' fool me. I know it's Rockefeller's house."

The man was examined by a police headquarters physician who, afterward, announced that Fowrdbes was a "dangerous man 'and that he would recommend his commitment to Bellevue hospital for observation as to his sanity.

A small stilletto was found in Fowrdbes' pocket.

Vanderbilt Is Awakened.

The attack on the home was made when Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and their daughter were still asleep in rooms on the second floor of the mansion. When the first brick crashed through the plateglass window, and broke an $800 mirror, the family was awakened, and Mr. Vanderbilt ran down stairs, to investigate. He appeared at the window just as the man was arrested.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

According to a close adviser of the President, it has been learned that Wilson hopes to end the war by mediation, either at the request of one or more of the belligerents or upon his own initiative.

The state department has announced that the approximate number of American citizens now in Mexico amounts to 5,000.

A German inventor named Will has invented an artificial hand, which will grasp an object as does a human hand.

M. Carp, former premier of Rumania, who has just returned to his country after being in Germany a month, says that Germany cannot be starved out, that the central powers have a surplus of munitions, and that it would be suicide for Rumania to enter the war on the side of the entente.

Yuan Shi Kai, president of the Chinese empire, was taken ill last week and could not speak. It was suspected that he had been poisoned.

Austro-Hungarian losses in the offensive against the Italians, which opened May 14, are estimated at 100,000 men in killed, wounded and missing.

A cargo of a ship destined for Germany, which was recently examined by the English, was found to contain pure copper, hidden in cases of herring.

According to Theodore Roosevelt's secretary, the former president will not be in Chicago to attend the Republican national convention there this week.

Louis D. Brandeis has been confirmed by the senate to the position of associate justice of the supreme court. There has been much delay in the confirmation since President Wilson nominated him.

Leaders of the Irish Sinn Feiners wanted in connection with the recent uprising have escaped from the British Isles to the United States. Among them was Capt. Morlow of the anti-government forces in Galway.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, found guilty of the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, has been sentenced to die in the electric chair the week of July 10.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles has been elected president of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. She received 1,273 votes, against 433 for her opponent, Mrs. Samuel Sneath of Tiffin, O.

National interest is centered in Chicago this week, where the Republicans are holding their national convention. Up to the latter part of last week political writers were of the opinion that the choice for the nomination lay between Roosevelt and Justice Hughes.

William Howard Taft, former President, is being mentioned as a possible successor of Justice Hughes as a member of the supreme court, provided the latter receives the Republican presidential nomination.

SLEEPING SICKNESS KILLS A BROOKLYN PHYSICIAN

New York, May 31.—"Sleeping sickness" has caused the death of Dr. Albert C. Perveil, of Brooklyn, whose strange illness has attracted the attention of scientists in both Europe and the United States. Dr. Perveil contracted the disease in the Belgian Congo, where he was bitten by a tsetse fly. He was treated at the Pasteur institute in Paris and pronounced cured, but there was a recurrence of the disease.

SHACKLETON REACHES SAFETY

Explorer at Falkland Islands, but Failed to Cross Antarctic Continent.

London, June 1.—Continued and violent gales were responsible for the failure of the Antarctic expedition, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton. Following news of the safe arrival of Shackleton at Stanley, Falkland islands, further details of the loss of the exploration ship Endurance were received today.

During the early part of last year unprecedented gales swept the Antarctic regions. The Endurance was badly battered by icebergs and finally foundered. Shackleton succeeded in getting off all his men and some stores, but terrible privations were suffered and death by starvation seemed near.

The 22 men with Shackleton had a narrow escape from death. The trip made by Sir Ernest and five companions, in an open boat, from Elephant island, in the Shetland group, to South Georgia, was a three weeks' nightmare. Every hour the men were in the shadow of death.

At South Georgia the explorer asked whalers to go to the aid of the 22 men left behind the ice caverns, but the trip could not be made on account of bad weather.

Sir Ernest, upon his arrival at Stanley, communicated first with King George, and then with Lady Shackleton. Up to noon today the royal geographical society had received no word from the explorer.

The trip to the Falkland Islands was made in a 22-foot open boat.

In his telegram to London, Shackleton said that his companions who remained behind on Elephant Island were well when he departed, but were in urgent need of assistance.

It had been planned to send a relief expedition after Sir Ernest in the coming summer, and it was only yesterday that Premier Asquith announced in commons that the government would be asked to provide funds. In view of the information received from Lieut. Shackleton the plans of the government for sending a relief expedition from England will be abandoned and a whaler will be sent from the Falkland Islands to rescue the marooned men.

Although Sir Ernest failed in his plan to cross the Antarctic continent and join hands with another section of his party, he may have made valuable discoveries.

Ends Long Anxiety.

There has been deep anxiety over the fate of Shackleton since March 25, when word was received that one of the two exploration ships of the Shackleton party, the Aurora, had met with disaster and had put back to port in New Zealand. The members of the expedition on the Aurora were to have been met by Shackleton and his companions after the adventurous trip across the South Polar continent.

The chief chronological features of the Shackleton expedition were:

August 4, 1914—The Endurance left the Thames.

September 12—Sir Ernest sailed from Liverpool for South America.

October 12—The Endurance sailed from Liverpool for South America.

October 26—The Endurance sailed from Buenos Aires.

December 30—The Aurora left Mace Quarry Island.

May 6, 1915—The Aurora went adrift in Ross sea.

October 27—The Endurance crushed in Weddell sea.

March 25, 1916—News of the Aurora received.

April 16—Shackleton lands on Elephant Island.

April 24—Shackleton left Elephant Island.

WILSON WILL NOT WITHDRAW ARMY JUST NOW

Reply to Carranza Demand Will So State, Says Official White House Announcement.

Washington, June 1.—Official anouncement was made at the White House that President Wilson, after reading Carranza's note has decided that the American forces cannot be withdrawn from Mexico at this time.

White House officials explained that the President has decided that the object of the punitive expedition, which was to disperse all the bandit bands operating in northern Mexico, has not been accomplished. Until this has been done the American forces will not be recalled.

No Ulterior Motive.

The note to be sent to Carranza, it was stated, will emphasize that this government has no ulterior motives in keeping its forces on Mexican soil. It will be plainly stated that the sole object of the expedition is to suppress outlawry, and as soon as that is accomplished the troops will be withdrawn.

The note also will make it very plain that if the de facto government employs its troops in running down the bandits, the stay of the American troops thus will be necessarily shortened.

Fear Overt Act.

What is feared here most is that while Carranza's note is being considered, some overt act may be committed by one of the Mexican military commanders. The majority of leaders now at the head of troops in Mexico are known as "gringo haters." They would welcome a move by the Carranza government to expel the American forces from Mexico by force. It is feared that they may attempt to provoke such a move by attacking the American force. Such an attack, it is declared here, would throw the two countries into war at once.

There was no indication at the state department that the developments had prorduced an urgent situation. A reply may not be made for a week or 10 days. Various inaccurate statements the note makes will be pointed out. References to the effect of American domestic politics upon the border situation, the suggestion that all Latin-America is waiting to see what the United States will do to maintain its position of friendship, and the reference to American trade in war munitions with Europe probably will be wholly ignored, although it is understood they would have brought a sharp rebuke if any less perplexed and disordered government had taken such a course.

Saw No Carranza Troops.

The reply probably will point out that Maj. Langhorne's detachment penetrated nearly 200 miles into Mexico in pursuit of the Boquillas raiders without encountering one Carranza soldier or official, and that while such a situation prevails, no steps toward withdrawal will be taken.

The Mexican embassy has distributed copies of the note to some of the other embassies and legations. Suggestion of European influence behind the latest move by Gen Carranza were renewed.

The state department instructed Consul Dawson at Tampico today to take up with Carranza officials the protest of 84 American oil operators, who allege oppressive and confiscatory decrees.

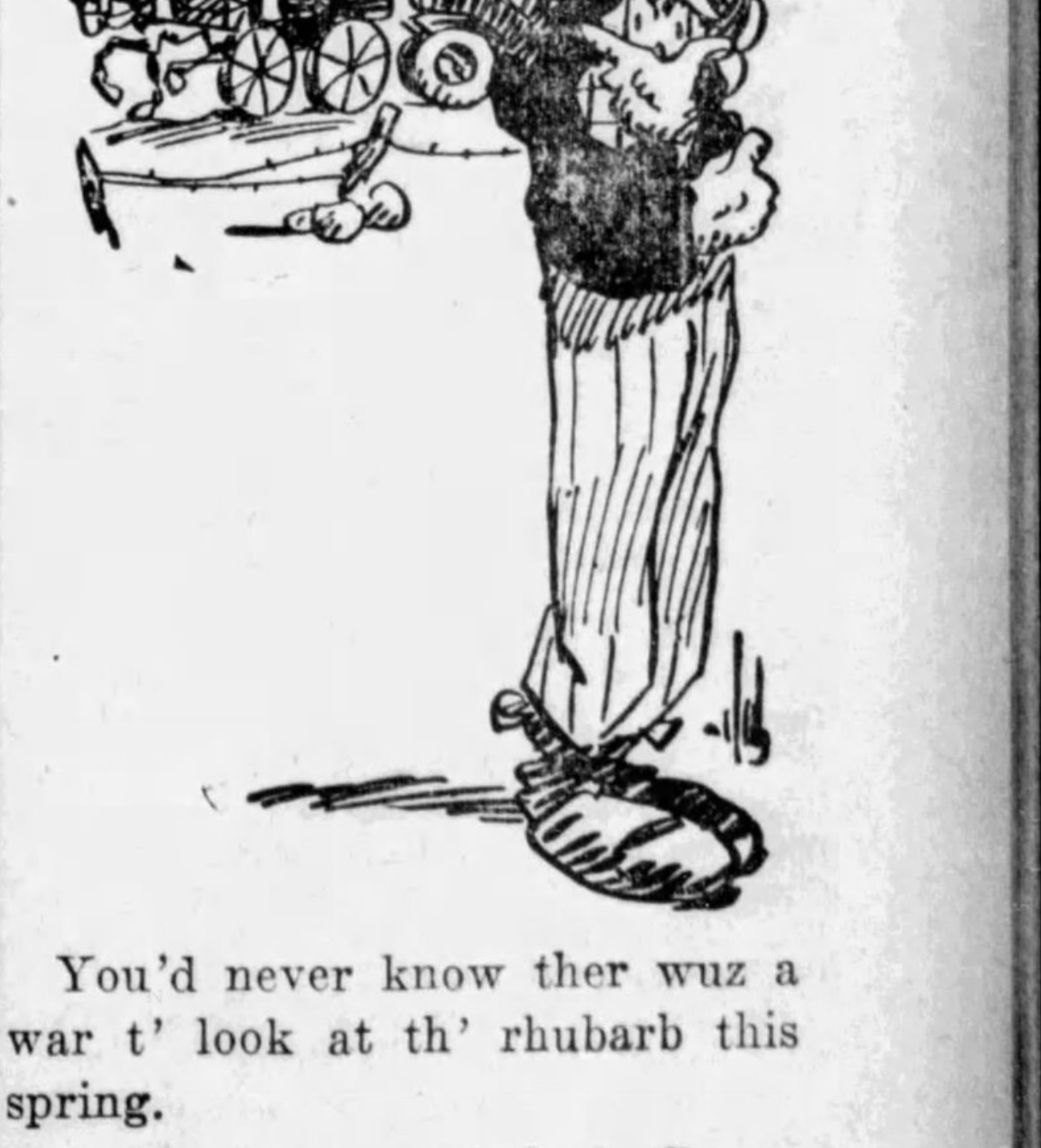
TO PAY EMPLOYES WHO JOIN TRAINING CAMPS

United Fruit Co. Even Will Bear Their Expenses.

New York, June 2.—The United Fruit Co., its employes learned today, has offered to grant any employe in its service who wishes to attend a military training camp this summer not only four weeks' vacation with full pay, but an expense allowance of $75.

More than 800 corporations have granted their employes four weeks' leave on full pay if they wish to attend the training camp, but the United Fruit Co., so far as known, is the first that has promised to pay expenses as well. The expenses of the recruits are estimated at about $60.

ABE MARTIN



You'd never know ther wuz a war t' look at th' rhubarb this spring.

A Mexican must look like a toadstool to an aviator.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

more diplomat than soldier. What am I then—a prisoner?"

I saw him now clearly, and he must have got his first fair glimpse of me, for he stared at my face in startled surprise that, for the moment, held him dumb. It was like looking at my own reflection in a glass—the eyes, the hair, the nose, the contour of the face, the massive figure, all alike the counterpart of my own. I would not have believed, except for the witness of my own eyes, that such similarity was possible. Even though fortified with sudden impression that this was the man for whom Mademoiselle had mistaken me, the actual resemblance was so startling, as to leave me voiceless. We would have passed for each other anywhere, and yet as I stared at him, meeting his eyes fairly, I perceived a difference, faint, elusive, yet noticeable enough—his skin showed marks of dissipation; there was a peculiar insolent sneer to his mouth, and he must be older than I by five years. My mind seemed to grip all this in a flash, before his voice broke the silence.

"Odds life, man! and what's this!" he roared. "Some play acting, or a dream? Never before did I know I was born a twin. Who are you?"

The look on his face, as if he half suspected he saw a ghost, made me smile.

"My name is Hayward—Joseph Hayward."

He gasped for breath, his eyes fairly protruding, as he staggered to his feet.

"What! Say that again!"

I had full control of myself now, rather enjoying his consternation.

"I am Joseph Hayward," I answered with grave deliberation. "An ensign in the United States army, and a native of Maryland."

"Well, I'll be hanged! Say; do you know that's my name also? Is this some shabby joke?"

There was a gleam of anger in his eyes, a threat. I leaned on my rifle, and looked him in the face.

"I was better prepared for this meeting than you," I said, "for I happen to know who you are. It's an odd thing, our resemblance, and the similarity of names, but I was told about you some time ago."

"By whom?"

"Mademoiselle D'Auvray."

"Who? I never met—oh, her!" with a quick laugh, "you mean the Wyandot missionary?"

"I mean the daughter of Captain D'Auvray," I returned with some sternness. "he man the Indians call 'Wa-pa-tee-tah.' She mistook me for you."

"And was not very nice about it I imagine—the little vixen will scarce give me a word."

"Possibly with reason."

"She told you so? She might be in better business than advertising my deliquencies among enemies. The girl has just enough white blood in her to make her act the fool."

"We may differ about that. Anyhow I advise you to hold your tongue. What I am interested in learning now is—who killed her father?"

He started back, bracing himself against the wall.

"Her father! D'Auvray? is he dead then?"

He was not acting; the surprise was real; the expression of his eyes convinced me.

"You had no connection with the murder?"

"I! Good Lord, no! I know nothing, man—not even how I came to be here. I woke up just now, lying in this corner with my face to the wall, every bone in my body aching. When I finally managed to roll over, I got glimpse of you there at the entrance, and sang out. I don't even feel certain who I am, let alone what I may have been up to."

"But surely you recall something," I insisted.

"Well," puzzled, "not much. See here, I'm willing enough to tell you all I know. Let's sit down; my head spins around like a top."

CHAPTER XXVII.

I Hold a Prisoner.

He dropped back against the wall, but much of my old strength had returned, and I remained standing, leaning on my rifle. The man continued to stare up at me as if half doubting his own eyesight.

"Well," I said at last, growing tired of his silence. "You have my story—or, at least, a good part of it — and now it would seem the proper time for me to hear yours. Once we understood each other we will know better how to proceed."

"That may be so, and it may not—but I can't so easily get over the resemblance—it's uncanny. From Maryland, you say?"

"Yes."

"Of good English stock I warrant. It seems to me I've heard of a branch of our line who emigrated to the colonies. Well, it's odd how a certain type will survive, skip generations, and then reappear. You and I will be cousins likely, though in faith we have more the appearance of twins."

"Which may be interesting enough," I said soberly, "if we possessed all the time in the world to discuss the matter. But it strikes me our possible relationship can wait a more convenient season. I'll tell you a thing or two that may hurry your mind a bit. The cabin above has been burned by Indians, who have left the island, but as to this I am not sure. They may know of my escape, and return again in search; I got away through the tunnel leading from the fireplace of the cabin to this cellar. You knew of the existence of that passage?"

"No; I was never here but once before."

"Yet that was where I found you, unconscious, apparently dead; I dragged you out, after battering down the door there. The smoke from the burning cabin would have suffocated you in five minutes more."

He pressed his hands against his head in an endeavor to think.

"I was in there, unconscious and alone?"

"No, not alone; there was a yellow-faced negro with you—a French mongrel, if I know the breed. He's there yet—dead; and I want to know the story."

"Oh, ay! I begin to get the straight of this at last," and his face brightened. "Not that it is altogether clear, but you furnish a clue; perhaps if we put the ends together we may make a tale. A French negro, hey! 'Twould likely be the Kaskaskia half-breed, a treacherous whiskered dog. But how ever did he come to be here? Ay! I have it! The fellow must have trailed me from the council at Sandusky, suspecting I sought D'Auvray; there was hate between them."

"Then 'tis likely he killed the man."

"No doubt of it, if he really be killed. Listen to what I know; in truth it is not much other than rumor; D'Auvray had the fellow lashed by Wyandot squaws for some dirty trick, and Picaud — that's his name—swore vengeance. Saint Denis! that was a year ago, and Picaud has ever since been in his own country. 'T was the coming of war that brought him back. I thought I saw him at Sandusky as we held council there, but his presence was nothing to me."

"He had no quarrel with you then?"

"No, I saw him whipped; he was like a snarling cur. Listen, and I'll tell all I know. I am not proud of my job, understand, but out here in the wilderness, we work under a double set of orders—one open and above board, the other secret. 'Tis poor work for a soldier, but there's no help for it, except to resign, and then someone else would turn the trick. You know the game we play—our countries at peace, this land formally surrendered to you Americans, and yet there comes to us—to Hamilton — private instructions to retard settlement, and retain our military posts. Lord knows what the ministry means, what they hope to gain by delay; we are only pawns in the game being played, yet what England says, we do. Yet how? There is only one weapon left to our hands—the savages. We cannot fight you openly, much as we might prefer, but if we can keep the Indian tribes hostile, we can hold back your settlements to the Ohio, until England can act openly. You knew all this?"

"Yes," I acknowledged soberly. "The policy is clear enough."

"And it was easily enough carried out," he went on, "but for the Wyandots. We were hand in glove with the tribes, and they hated the Americans. Our emissaries were in all their villages, and made the chiefs presents and promises. Raiding parties of the young warriors swept through forests clear to the Ohio, doing much damage, and driving the whites to their forts. But we needed open war, the alliance of all the tribes, and we were blocked in this—the Wyandots refused. I was sent there, and when I failed, Hamilton went himself, but with no better success. You know the reason?"

I shook my head, afraid to interrupt for fear he might remember how convicting such a confession was, and refuse to continue. But apparently the man failed to conceive the depravity of his acts.

"The influence of D'Auvray—ay! and that daughter of his. Saint Denis, but I believe she was the worst of the two. I actually made love to the witch, hoping thus to win her over to our side, although even the love-making might have been serious in the end, if she would ever listen. But you know the lass, you say?"

"We have met, yes; a fine girl to my thought, despite her drop of Indian blood."

"Ay! fine enough," with a quick glance of suspicion, and hardening of the mouth, "for those who like that kind. To my mind it makes a bad combination, French and Indian, and worse yet when adulterated by religion. I might have married her — who knows?" shrugging his shoulders, "but she certainly wouldn't listen to anything else. Lord, the wench was proud as Lucifer; ay! and laughed in my face, and mocked me, until even Hamilton had to grin, when I told him the story. 'Twas then I made up my mind to win in spite of her."

To be Continued.

Advice for Settler.

Select the land carefully.

Deal only with reputable and responsible agents or companies.

Buy no more land than you need and keep some of your capital for purchasing equipment and stock.

Sow broadcast, clover and possibly timothy, in the clearings.

Build a fence of wire, poles or brush around some of your land containing the best feed.

Buy one or two cows or beef animals and a few pigs to pasture on this land.

Brush and surface drain the land which is freest from undergrowth and slashings.

Sow oats and peas to provide winter feed.

Plant a garden in which much of the family's food supply can be grown.

Buy only such tools as are actually needed and until you can afford to buy a horse or team, hire your teaming done.

Follow a good crop rotation.—Station Bulletin.

Concentrated Satisfaction

A great many former users of tea and coffee have learned that there is a pure food beverage made from wheat, which has a delightful flavor.

It never exacts of its users the tribute of sleeplessness, heart-flutter, headache and other ills often caused by the drug, caffeine, in coffee and tea.

Instant Postum

suggests the snappy flavor of mild Java coffee, but is absolutely free from caffeine or any harmful ingredients. **Instant Postum** is in condensed, soluble form, and wonderfully convenient for the home—for the picnic—for travel—everywhere.

If tea or coffee interferes with comfort or success, as it does for many users, try a shift to **Postum.**

"There's a Reason"

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

T. of Colorado and H. of Ohio would like some reader of the Farmstead to tell them whether, in treating cattle for lumpy jaw, you should apply iodide of potassium externally or internally. They want to know whether the lump should be cut open and the medicine applied or whether you should wait for the lump to break open itself before applying the potassium.

I have a rooster that has the chickenpox. I have kept him shut off from the other chickens for six weeks. He eats well and appears well except for the presence of black knots on his wattles and comb. Can some reader inform me what to do?—A., Kansas.

I would appreciate it if some Farmstead reader would tell me what to do for a young calf with a bad cough that has troubled him since his birth. Its mother is a troroughbred Jersey and perfectly healthy. Should I separate the calf from the other cattle or isn't the disease contagious?—H., Ohio.

I would like to have someone tell me what to do for my sow. Her front feet are crippled and have been that way for some time. She walks on her knees. In other ways she is healthy. —S., Indiana.

We have a cow that we would like to cure of some disease. She is very thin. We have only had her about 3 weeks. At first she could not bite grass and we looked into her mouth and found her tongue swollen very bad with sores under it and at the end. She slobbers all the time. A veterinary said she had wooden tongue and gave us a medicine which helped her so that she can now eat grass, but there is a soft lump under her chin and one at the end of her throat. She also has a slight cough. Her teats and body are now scaling off. I curry her twice a day, as she cannot lick herself. Our neighbors think she has tuberculosis. She is giving more milk and it is very rich. Will someone tell me if she has tuberculosis and if her milk is fit to use? We feed her corn and she has to throw her head up in the air so that the corn will fall back in her mouth. Her kidneys seem to be all right, but her bowels are very loose.—T., Iowa.

Sucking Cow.

I notice that G., West Virginia, has a cow that sucks herself. I advise him to buckle a strap behind her forelegs, put a halter on her, and then take a stick about three feet long and from one and one-half to two inches square and fasten one end to the halter and the other to the strap between her legs. She can graze, eat or lie down but connot suck herself. Let her wear the stick all the time.—L., Virginia.

Distemper in Dogs.

I notice where one reader has a dog that seems to be troubled with something like distemper. When I was small our folks had a dog that acted similar to this one. As near as I can remember we could hear him about a half mile. We treated him for distemper by taking one pint of sweet milk and one teaspoonful of gunpowder and giving it to him. This is a very good treatment and is harmless.—H., Pennsylvania.

Piles in Hogs.

O., Pennsylvania wanted to know the cause of piles in hogs and a cure. In the absence of anything better I cured a hog a number of years ago by placing the piles back in position and sewing the rectum cross and up and down each way with a coarse piece of twine doubled.—B., New York.

The concrete hog-feeding floor is a labor and feed-saver and a health conducer as well.

POULTRY

Feed the Chicks.

Little chicks must never be overfed. Feed four or five times a day during the first feeding week, gradually diminishing the number of feedings until the end of the second week. Cracked grain may be fed three times a day and dry mash kept before them all the time after the second week. Sloppy, wet foods should be avoided.

Starting Chicks.

The first requirement of a little chick is heat and rest. They should be placed in a warm, clean place on clean straw. If with a hen, the hen should be so restricted as to prevent her from leading the chicks out to become chilled. The hen should hover the chicks almost constantly for the first few days. Chilled chicks usually develop slowly and many die that would have otherwise been thrifty chicks. Chilling often causes white diarrhea.

Scaly Leg.

Scaly leg in poultry is not a serious disease although in some cases it seems to reduce the vigor of the bird. It injures the appearance of a flock and is so easily cured that there is little gained by allowing the disease to exist in the flock. It is caused by a mite which burrows under the scales and the irritation results in cells which cause the crusty exudations. These cells force the scales away from the leg and give the bird a rough appearance.

Equal parts of kerosene oil and lard rubbed on the legs will destroy the mites and the afflicted parts will soon be healed. Oil of caraway, one part, and vaseline, five parts, is recommended for a quick cure and is desirable for use when birds that are to be sold or exhibited show signs of the scales. It is then best to assist the oil by scrubbing off the dirty scales with a small stiff brush. An old tooth brush is excellent for this use.

In small flocks it is sometimes possible to effect cures by placing a large dish of kerosene oil in front of the exit from the poultry house in such a manner that the birds are forced to step in the solution on their way out. Kerosene oil is a sure cure for scaly leg, but it is not as rapid as the other remedies suggested. Some birds seem more susceptible than others and usually there will be quite a number which do not need any treatment. It is probably best to give the lard and kerosene oil treatment to the hens which the mites trouble and the remainder of the flock will take care of themselves.

A breeder of geese writes to the Farmer's Guide as follows: "What is the matter with my geese? They sneeze, eat dirt and run all the time. They are not picked and are nice and fat. They just die."

The very best method in locating a difficulty of this kind says the paper, is to dissect a dead bird and note all interior conditions. The sneezing may come from a cold or bronchitis, or it may come from something lodging in the windpipe. The eating of dirt would suggest that they have not had a change in diet this winter and have an unnatural craving for some element missing in their feed. The sudden death would indicate overfat. In nearly all cases of fowls dying suddenly, it is found that they are too fat.

We would advise this breeder to open the next fowl that dies and examine every organ carefully. We could then form a better opinion of what is wrong. In the meantime we would suggest penning the geese and lessening the grain feed. Give a variety but very little at a time. If these geese have been on farm range, they should have sufficient change of diet. If this breeder loses any more birds, we wish he would open one and note every organ, and then write us again.

LIVE STOCK

Wash the Sheep.

In an experiment conducted for three years, by the Ohio experiment station, it was found that unwashed sheep produced from 14 per cent to 27 per cent more grease wool than did washed sheep, although there was practically no difference in the amount of scoured wool produced. The difference in shrinkage in scouring the wool produced in this experiment was great enough to indicate that if washed and unwashed wools are bought on a basis of the amount of scoured wool they will yield, the sheep raiser does not receive a sufficient premium for washed wool to repay him for the cost of washing and for the loss in weight of fleece. Since washing sheep neither improves the quality nor condition of the wool fiber, nor lessens the cost of scouring it, the practice has little to commend it.

Unwashed sheep shorn April 12 produced less grease wool but slightly more scoured wool than did those shorne June 1. The earlier shorn sheep also made larger gains. This fact, together with the other advantages of early shearing, would seem to offset the greater amount of wool produced by the late shorn sheep and to indicate that sheep should be shorn early enough to avoid hot weather in spring, particularly in case of sheep that are being fattened.

Feeding Young Pigs.

It pays to feed the young pig as much as possible, both through the mother and later directly from the trough. Never again will he make such rapid and cheap gains and it pays to keep him growing as rapidly as possible while young. To this end the sow should be given all the good milk-producing feed she will eat. When the pigs are about a month old they will begin to need something in addition to the mother's milk, even though she is well fed.

As soon as the pigs will eat they should have skim-milk in a shallow pan. Then a slop made of milk, some shorts, a little bran, and some oil meal or tankage. If this is fed with corn and the pigs are given plenty of exercise there should be no trouble from either thumps or scours. Mix by weight rather than measure four parts of corn, four parts of shorts, one part of bran, and one part of tankage. The little pigs should always be fed in a creep of some kind, that is, in a small pen into which they come through and shuts out the sows and older pigs that would otherwise rob them. As the pigs become older, the amount of corn in the ration may be gradually increased until it has been doubled.

Blue Grass for Hogs.

Farmers have long recognized the value of bluegrass as a forage or pasture crop for cattle. But do as many of them know that, in a five-year period from 1908 to 1912, the Missouri experiment station found that an acre of good bluegrass produced an average of $26 worth of pork a season? (This valuation was on the basis of pork at eight cents per pound.)

There are two factors that must be taken into consideration in order to get the most out of bluegrass pasture for hogs. In the first place a larger amount of grains must be fed to pigs on bluegrass forage than to the same pigs when running on alfalfa, clover, rape or similar pasture crops; and the grain fed must contain a relatively larger proportion of protein than is needed with pigs on the latter forages, because the protein content of bluegrass is considerably lower. Another factor to bear in mind in using bluegrass is that it furnishes very little or no forage during July and August in the average season. For this reason, it is well to use some other forage crop to supplement bluegrass during these months.

The grain ration may consist of six parts corn and one part oilmeal or ten parts corn and one part tankage. A good rule to follow, as to the amount of grain to feed, is to give enough so that the pigs gain three-fourths of a pound per day for every 100 pounds of liveweight.

If it is desired to use a self-feeder for hogs on bluegrass pasture, compartments should be provided for both corn and tankage, the latter to supply protein. These two feeds and the pasture will make excellent gains.

THE ORCHARD

Good Fruit Season.

While weather conditions in many states have proved somewhat trying this spring, and start-off of crops often rather belated, there is general promise in such things as early potatoes, grass and most tree fruits. April had more than a normal precipitation over most of the eastern half of the United States. In parts of the lower Mississippi valley the ground had four to six inches more rain than usual; this was also true of parts of southern New York, northern Pennsylvania and the North Atlantic coast; practically everywhere aside from Illinois, Indiana and Michigan two to four inches excess precipitation. This has meant splendid condition for growth of gress and for development of fruit buds. The opening weeks of May have brought similar conditions.

So far as these fruits are concerned, the blossoming period, although often belated this season, is promising. As usual, peaches are uneven; pears have shown excellent bloom, looking toward generous set of fruit. Apple promise, so far as can be determined at this early date, is generally good as brought out by reports from our own correspondents.

In the always commercially important New York apple belt, growers are hopeful that there may be a good set of fruit, even though the backward spring delayed bloom. Tender fruit buds such as peaches were, in some New York sections, hard hit by low temperatures which followed a warm spell in the winter. In Pennsylvania young orchards show excellent wood growth, and fruit growers, as a whole, look for at least normal crops from established orchards. This is also true of growers of cherries and apples in general where bloom has made a splendid showing. The spring was somewhat backward in the middle and central west, but prospects for tree fruits reasonably good in the upper Mississippi basin.

Canker Worms.

J. S. Houser of the Ohio experiment station says that the parent moths of the canker worm have been observed in considerable numbers in some sections of the state and it seems that this insect may do harm this season. The male canker worm moth is a moth measuring about an inch across its spread wings, and the female is wingless, appearing somewhat like a spider. The females emerge from the ground and crawl up the tree trunks to the small twigs, where the eggs are deposited. With the expanding of the leaves, the eggs hatch and the striped "measuring worms" or caterpillars begin eating the foliage. If the worms are abundant and no attempt is made to control them, the trees may be entirely defoliated.

The caterpillars are most easily killed when they are young, therefore it is important that the infested trees be sprayed as soon as they begin feeding. It may be necessary to observe quite closely in order to find them. For control purposes use arsenate of lead four pounds, or arsenate of lead powder two pounds to each 50 gallons of water. Special precautions should be taken to spray the tops of the trees thoroughly, since it is there that the most severe injury is done. Not only are apple trees attacked, but many of the shade trees as well. Of the latter, linden, elm, maple, hawthorn and others suffer severly.

Where it has not been possible to spray in the spring, a thorough cultivation of the orchard soil in June and early July will destroy the pest in the pupa form, the stage which it passes in the soil.

The Husk Tomato.

The physalis, also known as the ground cherry or husk tomato, is an interesting and peculiar, yet little known fruit, says a writer. There are a great number of varieties of this plant, and the fruits vary in size and color. The variety commonly used in gardens produces a yellowish, often glutinous, berry inside a papery husk, about the size of an ordinary cherry.

The plants are of the easiest cultivation. I sow the seeds in the open by the middle of May, one-half inch deep, in rows 18 inches apart, thinning them later to 16 inches apart in the row. One-eighth of an ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of row. The plant will require no particular care except to keep down the weeds, and is inclined to become a weed itself if not controlled.

A dozen or so of the self-sowed plants lifted in the spring and transplanted in rows instead of making a special sowing of seed, will produce all the husk tomatoes desired by the average family. It takes from 130 to 150 days to make the crop ready for use. Toward fall the fruit will drop to the ground and will be protected by their husks. If gathered and kept in a cool place, the fruits will keep for a long time. The soft, sweetish fruits of the physalis are used for preserves and pickles, or they may be eaten raw or cooked.

A Summer Spray.

The cost of copper sulphate is so high this season that many fruit growers and gardeners cannot see any profit in using it as a spray material, at the same time realizing the danger of not spraying at all. It has been found that a solution of lime-sulphur solution, diluted to 1 to 40 is fully as effective as Bordeaux mixture, and in many southern Ohio orchards it has given even better results than the Bordeaux. Many apple growers will use the summer spray of lime-sulphur this year who have never used it before.

THE GARDEN

Control Cabbage Aphis

not possible to destroy all cabbage lice by spraying. The best that can be expected is to so reduce their numbers that the plant will be able to continue its growth and develop the head. Efficient work can be done by spraying with whale oil or fish oil soap, 10 pounds in 100 gallons of water. The first application is made as soon as the lice begin to cluster on the young plants. At least 100 gallons is applied to each acre when the plants are young. The most effective and economical method of application is to use an ordinary potato sprayer, specially equipped. The pump should maintain a pressure of 125 pounds. Three men are needed, one to drive the horse and two to carry the nozzles. A stiff spray is directed downward into the center of the plant. The cost will be slightly over $2 an acre for each application. In some seasons three applications may be necessary.

Grade the Asparagus

To catch the market, New Jersey asparagus growers have found that making four grades of their "grass" pays well. These they designate as "long stout," "short stout," "long thin" and "short thin." Besides these there are also culls made up of irregular and wiry shoots, which are either unsightly or unattractive. Always they cut clean at least once a week, though the spindly stalks may be left standing for a week or two before cutting, so the asparagus beetles may lay eggs upon them. Such trap stalks are then cut and burned or buried, thus helping control the pest.

When the stalks are cut, the lower parts are washed in a tub, but the tips are not wetted because wetting is believed to favor rotting. After washing the bunches are stood in shallow troughs of water till needed for crating. For tying, red tape is used because of its attractive appearance.

For Currant Worms.

The usual difficulty in controlling currant worms is that they are not discovered until they have been working for some time and have attained nearly full size, when they are hard to kill. The method of control recommended by the New York state school of agriculture at Alfred, N. Y., is to spray the bushes thoroughly with arsenate of lead and water during the first warm days in May, being careful to see that all the lower branches are covered with the poison, as this is where the young worms begin to work. Repeat the spray in about two weeks and again in one week if necessary. If spraying has been neglected and the worms appear about picking time, dust the leaves thoroughly with fresh white hellebore. This will lose its strength after a few hours' exposure to the air and will not poison those who eat the fruit.

Selling Strawberries.

It is an easy matter to grow a crop of strawberries, but quite another thing to sell them profitably. Strawbesries to sell must be picked carefully in boxes and placed on the market soon thereafter. Few towns are well supplied with strawberries during the strawberry season. Any individual who will plant one to five acres will find a ready market for all his product at home. For home market, strawberries should be very nearly ripe when picked; but for shipping they should be picked a little greener. It is an easy matter to pick a small area, but when several acres have to be picked over every day, it is not so easy. Shortage of help is the main trouble. When picking for shipping, a field should be picked every day if possible, but for home market, to pick over the same ground every other day is often enough. It is well to see that the boxes are well filled.

Setting Vegetables.

Let us have some fine cabbage and tomatoes this season, says one writer. Let us grow them ourselves in our little home garden. Before setting out the plants, which have been started in boxes in the house, they should be five or six inches in height, and the earth should be warm and all danger of frost should be past. Prepare the beds in the garden by deep spading and a liberal application of manure from a stable or a quantity of fertilizer that has plenty of plant food in the form of ammonia and phosphoric acid. Stir the soil well with a garden rake. The plants should be set out in the evening, in small holes into which a cup of water has been poured. The plant should not be sprinkled; let it draw the moisture from beneath.

Cabbage should be set pretty close, say two feet apart in the row, and the soil should be stirred every few days and the weeds kept down. Tomatoes should be set further apart, about three to four feet. For earlier and cleaner fruit, although not so much per plant, the plants should be set 18 inches apart in the row and tied to stakes or lath as soon as they are high enough. The side branches should be pinched off to produce a hardier growth of the plant and an earlier fruiting, with finer fruit. Many persons grow larger tomatoes by pinching off the tips of the longer vines, throwing the vitality into the fruit.

THE DAIRY

Raising Orphan Calves.

Someone may be helped by experience in raising young calves by hand, says a writer. I have raised several that way. Three years ago I rescued a little heifer calf from being knocked in the head, because it was so poor. It was so weak it could hardly walk, but I bougt it, and also got some calf meal. Then I took a pint of milk, scalded the calf meal with a little water, mixed the meal with the milk, and coaxed the calf to eat.

I let it suck my fingers the first two or three feedings, until it learned to drink from the pail. After that I set the pail down and it would help itself. It is best to set the pail in a box that holds it snugly, and is fastened to something so the calf can't tip the pail over and spill the milk.

Well, I sold this calf last fall, or perhaps I ought to say I sold this cow, for she was then a three-year-old and brought me $53. Her one-year-old calf brought me $31. I now have another heifer calf that was small and sick when I got her. It had the scours, and would fall down when trying to drink milk. Our folks laughed at my "skeleton calf," as they called it, and told me to knock it in the head and throw it to the dogs, for it could not live except by a miracle, and even then it wouldn't amount to anything.

As it wouldn't drink milk, I thought I would try ground corn and oats mixed, which I had on hand. At first I had to put the feed in the calf's mouth and hold it shut till the calf swallowed it, but, before long, it began to relish its ground feed. I also fed some dry flour for the scours, and the calf was soon able to go out and browse in the field.

When I wanted her I would get the pail and call, and she would come on a gallop. The calf is now eight months old, nicely built and of good size.

Dehorning Cattle.

During the past two months nine dairy cows and two dairy bulls have been dehorned at the Kentucky Experiment station farm. The horns of several were nipped off with a pair of dehorners, but most of the horns have been removed with an ordinary carpenter's saw. A pair of horns can be removed in five minutes if the cow is securely confined in a strong chute. The chute at the experiment station was made for the purpose of dehorning steers, and it is very strong. The animal walks between two high partitions or fences that run up on each side of her to a height of about five feet. Her hips almost touch the board fences on each side. She is made to stick her head through a round opening that might remind one of a guillotine. A cattle leader or pair of tongs are inserted in the nose. This keeps the cow from bobbing her head about. Then the saw is applied and the horn is removed as close to the head as possible.

Finding that one of the yearling bulls would not fit very well in the chute he was thrown on the ground and quickly dehorned. I believe it would be possible for the farmer to either improvise a stock chute or to tie his cattle to a strong fence in such a way as to be able to dehorn them, or they could be thrown without any great difficulty and without apprehension of trouble. The operation is very simple, and in tabulating the milk records before and after the dehorning, we found that the cows decreased in milk flow only very slightly. The horns were removed from the boss cows that heretofore have been hooking their mates and who have been responsible for the loss of several hooked quarters at the station dairy. Last winter a promising two-year-old heifer was hooked in a quarter of the udder and judging from present appearances that quarter will never produce milk again. Another cow was hooked very badly in the front knee and will probably suffer from a stiff knee. We feel that all such dangers are over now and that the dangerous horns have been removed. In purchasing eight Holstein cows during the past two years we have found that all of them are dehorned. Apparently their horns were prevented from growing with caustic when they were calves, because the heads are very smooth. In fact, we have observed that all of the Holstein cows that we have seen at the sales have been dehorned and we have been led to the assumption that inasmuch as these cows have been shipped in from the north, the dairymen north of the Ohio river practice dehorning much more uniformly than we do in the south. This is a custom that should become general throughout this territory.

FARM BRIEFS

More than 32,000,000 pounds of farm butter, purchased at country stores, was renovated or remade, and sold as low grade butter in 1914.

As treatment for rheumatism in cattle, the affected parts should be rubbed with some liniment or a woolen cloth, saturated with hot water or a mild liniment, should be wrapped around the joint. It should be covered with a dry cloth over which is placed a rubber cloth to prevent cooling.

The small farm churn made more than 60 per cent of the butter produced in this country, creameries less than 40 per cent, according to last federal census

Pasteurization of cream for making butter is best accomplished at a temperature not lower than 165 degrees nor higher than 170.

Health is the one great essential and can best be promoted by feeding clean feeds. If wet mashes are to be fed they should be fresh every time. Sour foods upset the digestive system of chicks very quickly. The litter and sand in the feeding compartments should be kept clean and free from droppings.

About 80 per cent of the fertility that a crop takes out of the soil is restored to the soil if the crop is fed to live stock and the manure preserved and applied to the land.

It is about as bad for a farmer to spend too much money for buildings and farm equipment as it is for him to spend too little.

A forceful argument in favor of machine-hatching is the number of eggs broken and spoiled by sitting hens. Even under the most satisfactory hen-hatching conditions the breakage will often average 15 to 30 per cent of the eggs set. Other eggs are smeared when not broken and the chicks lack air to develop sufficient vigor to break the shell.

Neither the scrub nor the poorly fed animal can pay a profit on highpriced land.

Feed all of the spare milk, such as buttermilk, separator milk and clabbered milk to the chicks. They relish it and it is good for them. It matters not if it is sour provided it be clean.

Feed grit to chicks to aid digestion by grinding the food; shell and bone to supply lime for bone development; charcoal to keep digestion in order.

Did you make systematic war on fruit diseases and fruit insect pests? Try leaving a tree; or plan to increase your faith in the protective treatments.

The New York authorities have proved that "limestone (ground) is considered to produce better results than burned lime, and is safer and more convenient to apply." If all the ground limestone will pass through a seve of ten meshes to the inch it is fine enough.

Treating seed potatoes with a disinfecting solution to prevent scab and other fungous diseases is but little trouble, and the expense is small. An hour's time and a half dollar expended for the purpose will often add $15 to $50 to the value of the crop from an acre of potatoes.

Learn to know our lady-bug friends and give them a chance to multiply as much as possible. There are a number of varieties of lady-bugs and all of them make war on other harmful bugs, particularly plant lice of various kinds.

Many a plant loses a week or more of growth unnecessarily after transplanting, simply because its top is not cut back to fit its lessened root feeders. Puddling the roots in thickened muddy water, into which some stable manure has been mixed, helps to start off the transplanted plants. For very early vegetable crops puddling and daily watering until roots get into working order will often hasten maturity two weeks or more.

Growers of tobacco, and some other crops, troubled wtih "soil sickness" in the propagating beds are now spending about one cent per square foot of seed bed for steaming the soil before the seed is sown. Such steaming of the soil with live steam introduced below the surface of the beds kills all plant-disease germs and all weed seed as well.

Some persons plant their trees about the same as they do their fence posts, and the trees grow about as well as the posts.

Even though the season is late the seedbed should be well prepared before planting corn. If the weather continues cool and wet it would be well to plant shallower than usual, say an inch and a half. If the soil is in good condition and it contains sufficient available plant food planting may be delayed.

HO-MAYDE
BREAD IMPROVER
As a Helping Hand on Bake Days

HO-MAYDE is a boon to bread makers. There are positively no failures where it is used. No matter how unfavorable the conditions are for bread making, good results attend its use.

One teaspoonful of HO-MAYDE dissolved in yeast eliminates all possible failures through sour or chilled dough.

It makes enough extra bread to more than pay for itself.

HO-MAYDE Improver imparts a sweet, nut-like taste to the bread, makes a lighter, close-grained texture, and assures excellent keeping qualities.

HO-MAYDE is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, wholesome and dependable.

If you cannot secure HO-MAYDE Bread Improver at your grocery, we will mail it for 15c. Send for free sample.

Ho-Mayde Products Co.
Detroit Mich.

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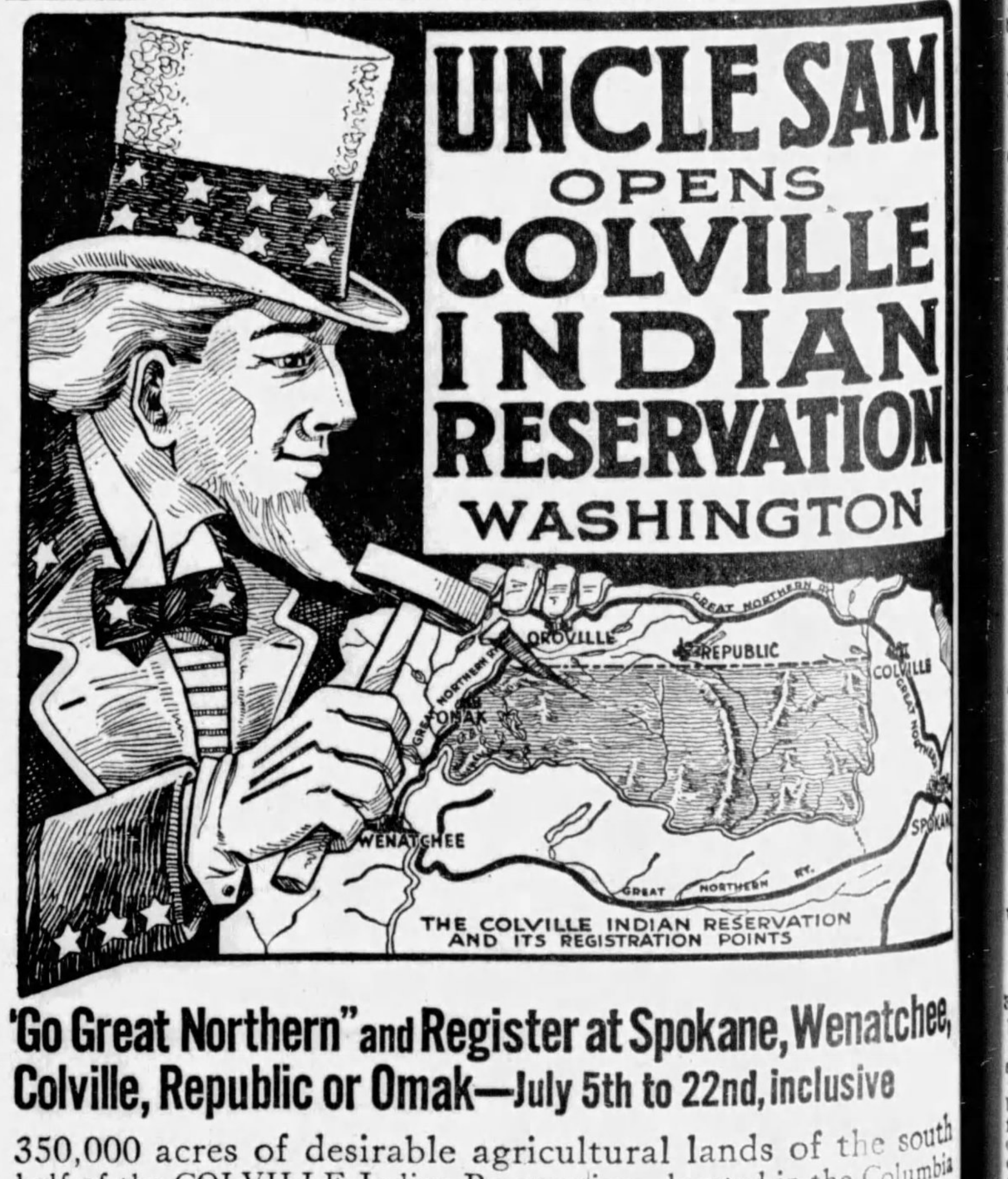
4 H-P. [illegible]
6 H-P. [illegible]
8 H-P. [illegible]
Write for prices on sizes 12, 16 and 22 H-P.



UNCLE SAM OPENS COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION WASHINGTON

'Go Great Northern" and Register at Spokane, Wenatchee, Colville, Republic or Omak—July 5th to 22nd, inclusive

350,000 acres of desirable agricultural lands of the south half of the COLVILLE Indian Reservation—located in the Columbia River and Okanogan Valleys of North-Central Washington—will be subject to homestead entry. "Go Great Northern" and have your choice of five registration points *including Omak, only registration point actually on the reservation and reached only by the Great Northern Railway.*

Low Round Trip Fares

Round Trip Homeseekers' Fares to all registration points named will be in effect June 20th, July 4th and July 18th. Summer Tourist Fares to North Pacific Coast points, on sale every day, permit stopover for registration at Spokane and Wenatchee. Both fares allow stopovers enroute at Glacier National Park either on going or return trip.

Send Now for Colville Circular 16

Fill out coupon below and mail today, for detailed information, map folders and booklets.

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"See America First"
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
Glacier National Park

E. C. LEEDY, General Immigration Agent
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NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, May 29.—Senate—Joseph ker was nominated register of the eneral land office at Helena, Mont. iver and harbor appropriation bill, rrying $43,000,000, was passed. mmerce committee heard protests ainst the administration shipping ll. Formal agreement made to adurn three days at a time from June to 19, inclusive, and no business to e transacted except introduction of lls and petitions and receiving mesges from the President.

House—Continued discussion of the val appropriation bill. Ways and eans committee Democrats considred revenue measure.

Tuesday, May 30.—Senate—Not in ssion.

House—Continued discussion of the val bill.

Wednesday, May 31.—Senate—Remed debate on postoffice appropriaon bill.

House—Discussion of naval approiation bill resumed.

Thursday, June 1.—Senate — Remed debate on Oregon-California ilroad land grant bill. Passed house ll for reclamation of 2,300,000 acres Oregon, granted Oregon and Califnia railroad. Confirmed 47 to 23 ouis L. Brandeis' nomination to supreme court.

House—Resumed debate on the naal appropriation bill. Set June 20 as e date for voting on the report charging United States Attorney Marshall of New York with contempt.

Friday, June 2—Senate—Passed bill to make Noyes, Minn., a customs port of entry. Continued debate on postoffice appropriation bill. Passed Senator Kern's resolution directing state department to inquire about safety of American interests in Ireland. Passed house measure authorizing American navy and marine corps officers to serve under Haitien government in co-operative policing arrangement.

House—Began final debate on naval appropriation bill. Passed, 358 to 4, naval appropriation bill, carrying increased building program substantially as reported from committee.

WAR SPLITS JEWISH ALLIANCE OF EUROPE

Berlin, June 1.—The Worms branch of the "Alliance Israelite Universelle" which some time ago seceded from the international organization on account of the anti-German attitude of the central committee in Paris has now been dissolved. In a statement issued by them the members of the branch announce that they will organize a new alliance which is to unite the Jews of Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Balkan states. After the war this organization is also to be extended to Russia.

Fix German Summer Embassy.

Rye, N. Y., June 3.—Preparations are being made here by employes of the German embassy for the arrival from Washington, within a few days, of Count von Bernstorff and his staff for the summer.

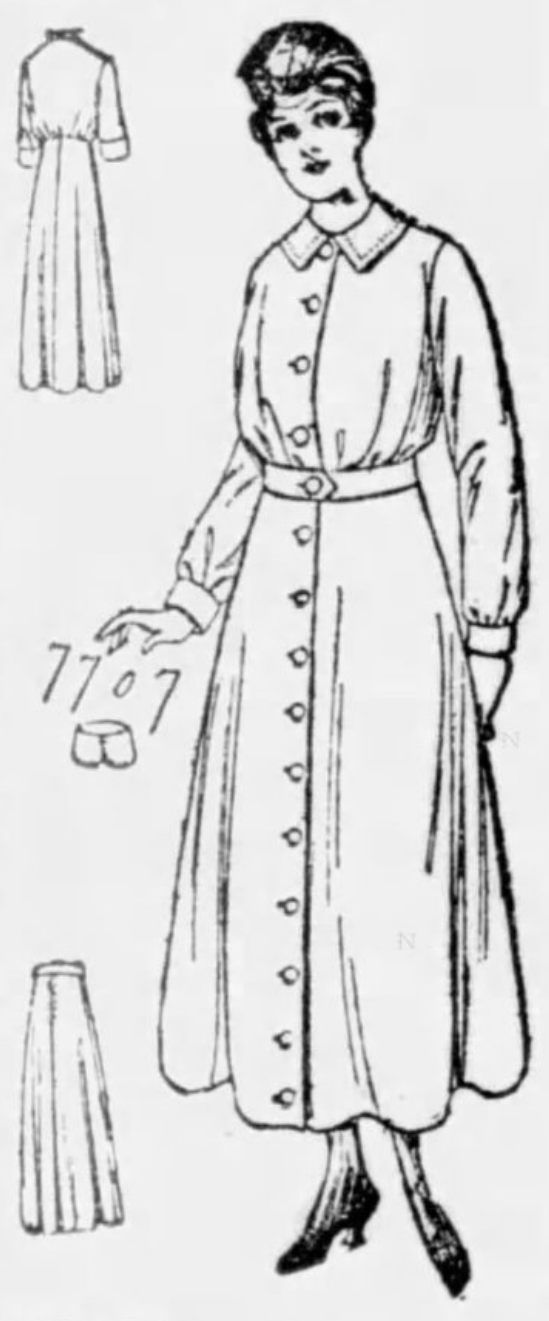
BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

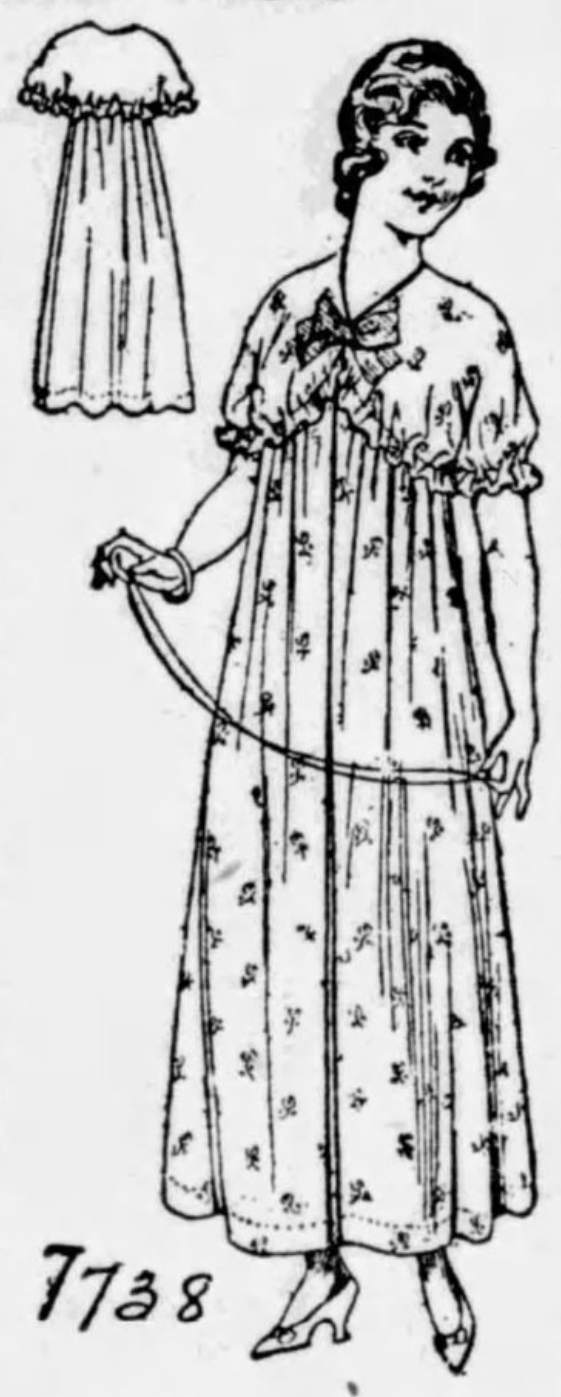
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7707—Nurses' Dress.



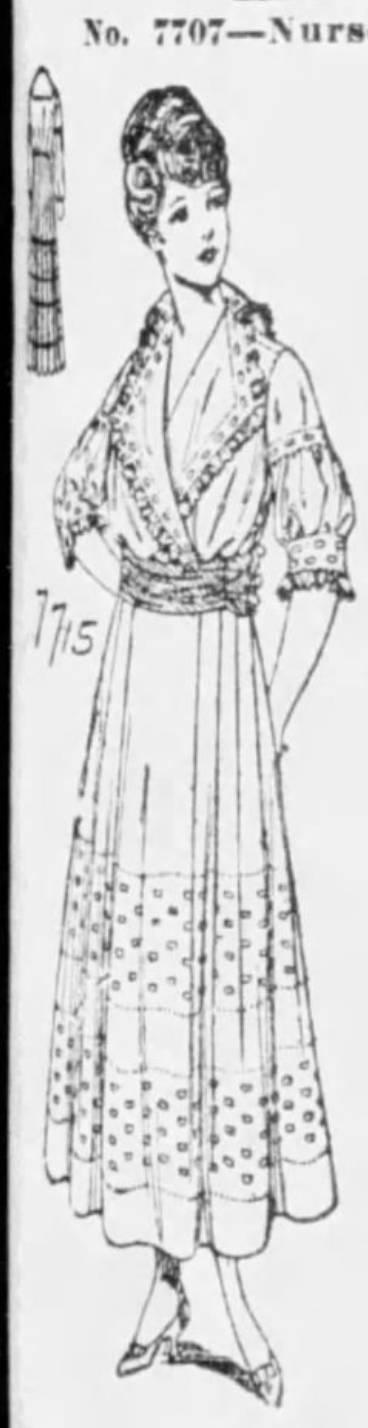
Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. This neat dress, expressing comfort and style, is made with a large, roomy armhole — long or short sleeves may be used, and a low or high turn-down collar. The four-gored skirt may be made with an inverted plait or have a habit back, as you prefer.

No. 7738—Ladies' Negligee.



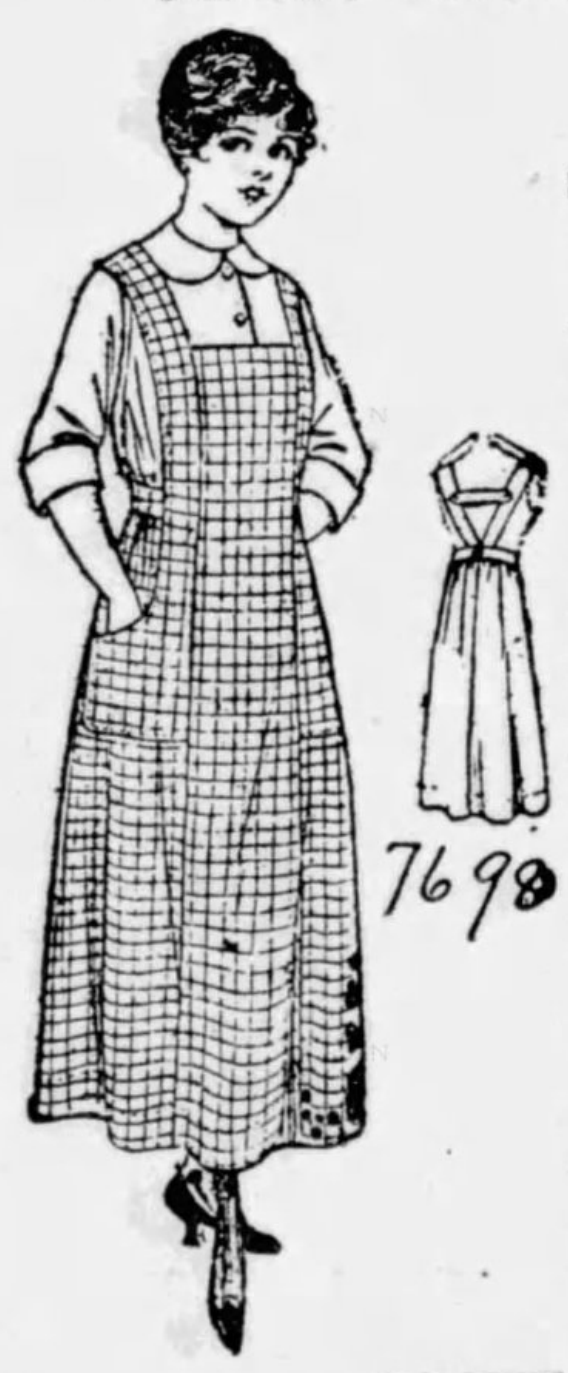
Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Irresistible, with a touch all its own, this negligee is in Empire style and has the body and sleeves in one for a distinguishing feature. There is an intimate connection between the draping of the body part and the new shoulder cape on outergarments. The skirt portion is gathered at its upper part, to give a ripple in its fall to the desired length.

No. 7707—Nurses' Dress.



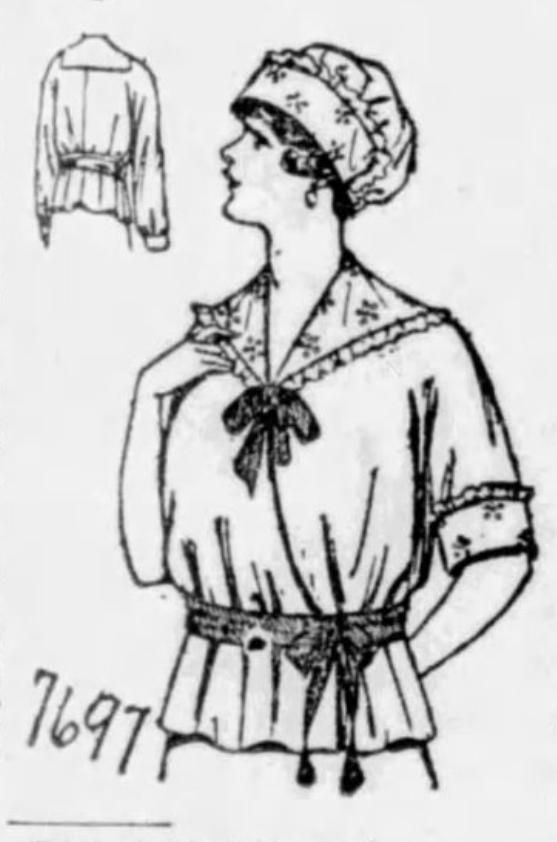
Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches, bust measure, a most charming model for the soft fabrics. Stylish effect is given, with the surplice closing of the blouse; the fronts rolling well back, form broad revers. The sectional plaited skirt is gathered to the waist under a ribbon girdle in your preferred color.

No. 7698—Ladies' Apron.



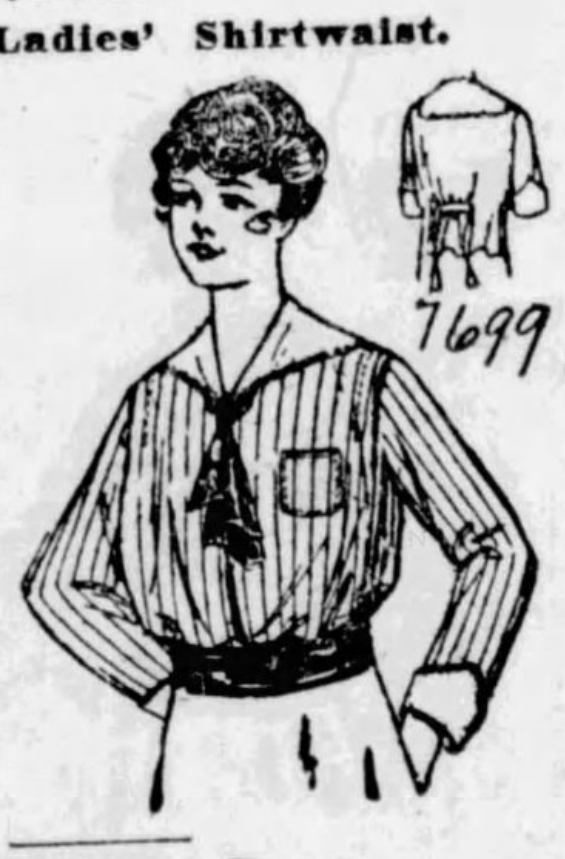
Cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches, bust measure. Norfolk straps in front, extending, to form the large pockets, are the odd features that make this model an original one. The front forms a panel, in back a belt marks the skirt portion separate, and the closing is with straps buttoning to this belt.

No. 7697—Ladies' Dressing Sacque and Cap.



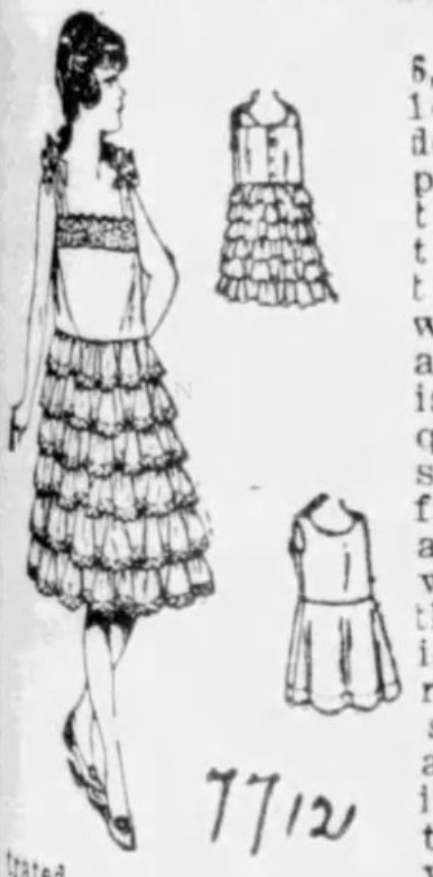
Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure. Style requirements are met by the cut of this one-piece sacque and the use of ribbon alone, but we know that the broad and embroidered collar, with a frill following its edge, doubles its charm. Long or short sleeves may be used.

No. 7699—Ladies' Shirtwaist.



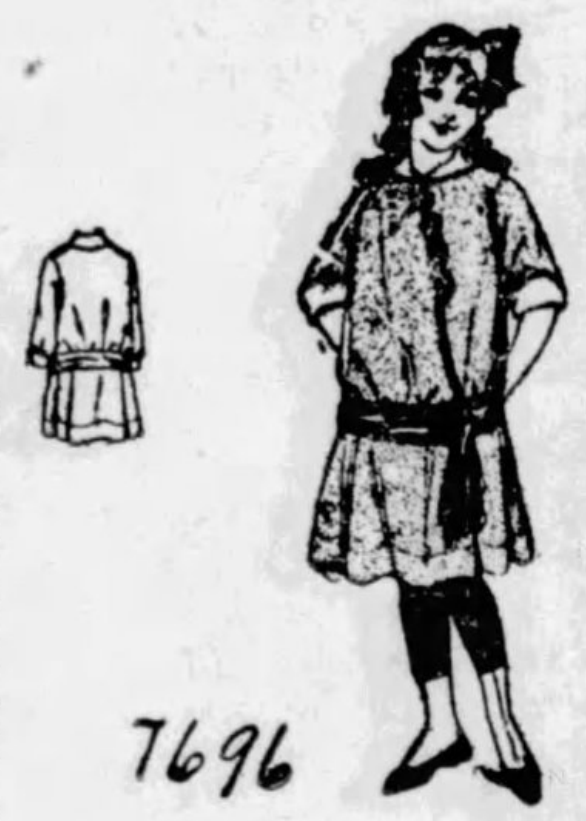
Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. In the prevailing fancy for comfortable attire is this waist, made with a tuck in each shoulder edge. A handsome collar, in scalloped outline, is right style for the tie that is worn, to give smartness to the model.

No. 7712—Girls' Petticoat.



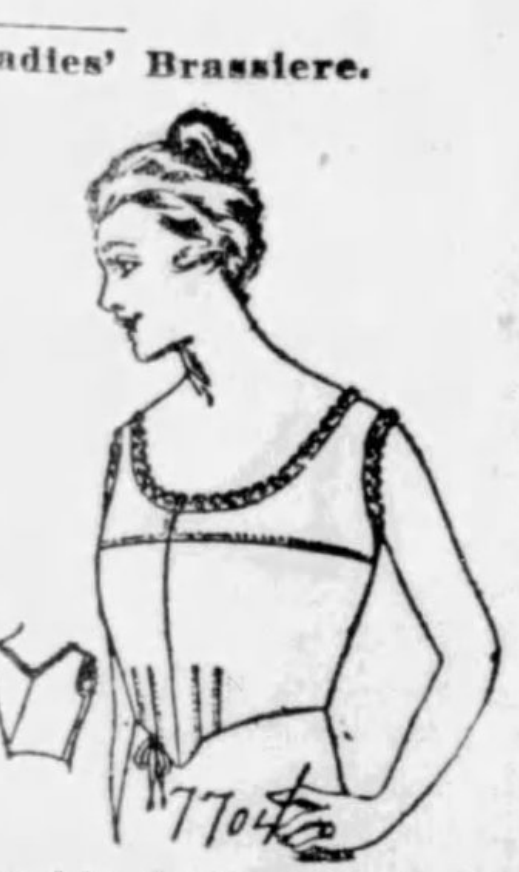
Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This design shows a petticoat in three gores that is attached to a waist closing at the back: it is perectfly exquisite with a succession of flounces that are trimmed with edging. If the square neck is preferred use ribbon for the shoulder straps and bands of insertion across the top of the waist, as illustrated.

No. 7696—Girls' Dress.



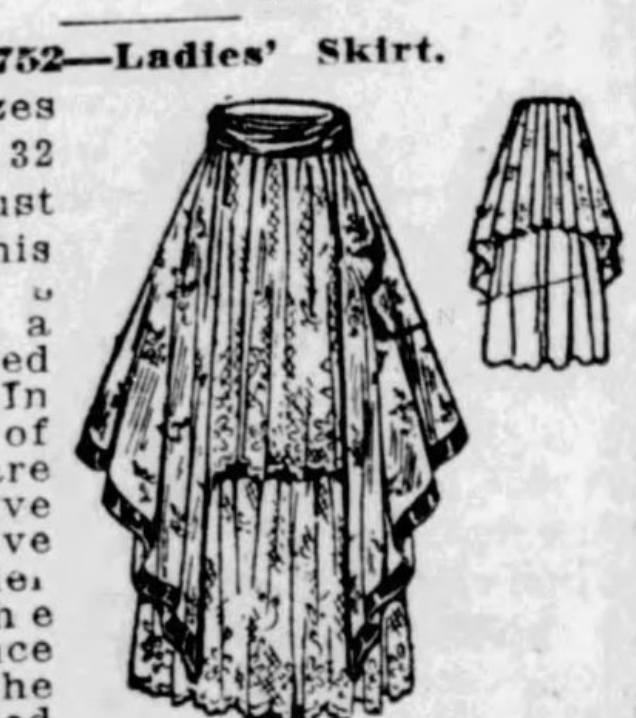
Cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. A splendid style for combining materials. In the half-and-half scalloped and plain, closing outline, to the left of the blouse there is almost enough decoration for the dress, but a sash, with a great bow marking the four-gored skirt, with a panel at back, is a feature that all girls like.

No. 7704—Ladies' Brassiere.



Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure. Especially suited to stout figures, this brassiere will find favor, because of the comfortable and well-fitting lines. A shallow yoke front, V-neck at the back, darts at waistline, to better shape the figure, and the finishing of the armholes with edging are the noticeable features.

No. 7752—Ladies' Skirt.



Cut in sizes 24, 28 and 32 inches, bust measure. This design is mounted on a three-gored foundation. In each half of tunic plaits are made that give an effective draping either side of the front flounce section. The tunic is banded with silk or satin ribbon, allowing a choice of velvet ribbon if it is preferred.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MOSBY DIES AS OLD FOES MARCH

Most Famous Confederate Raider of Civil War Expires in Capital.

Washington, May 31.—With music from the bands of the marching veterans who were his enemies 50 years ago sounding almost in his ears, Col. John Singleton Mosby, most famous Confederate raider of the civil war, died at his home here yesterday after a long illness. He was 83.

Col. Mosby's death, his physician said, was due solely to old age and he was conscious and interested in what was going on about him until an hour before he passed away.

Until six months ago, when he went into a sudden decline, he was a familiar sight about the streets of the capital, apparently vigorous despite his age He will be buried at his ancestral home at Warrenton, Va., probably Thursday, and some survivors of his noted command will be his pallbearers.

His death on Memorial day was affecting to many. It was said that he never took part in veterans' reunions because 22 years ago when he attended one of his command at Alexandria, Va., he was so overcome with emotion he was unable to speak. Several sisters, a son and daughter survive him.

Col. Mosby dared death for months when at the head of a band of a few hundred Confederate raiders he rode up and down the Shenandoah valley, capturing outposts, destroying supply trains and cutting off means of communication. It has been estimated that he often neutralized the force of over 15,000 Federals in the valley.

Born in Powhattan county, Virginia, December 6, 1833, and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1852, he was practicing law in Bristol, Va., when the war broke out, and he began his career in the Confederate army. He proved his daring with such effect that he became a scout for Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and led the celebrated raid around McClellan's army on the Chickahominy. In Richmond a year later he recruited an independent cavalry troop which became famous as Mosby's Partisan Rangers. They became night riders and the terror of the Federal troops.

A Brilliant Exploitt.

Mosby's most brilliant exploit was the capture of Gen. Stoughton. On a March night in 1863 he, with 30 followers, rode through the Federal army to Fairfax C. H., only 15 miles from Washington where Gen. Stoughton was asleep. Although surrounded by an army said to have been 17,000 strong, the rangers kidnaped the general.

Gen. Grant once later saved Mosby from hanging, and two foes of the battlefield became stanch friends. Mosby stumped the state of Virginia for Grant during his presidential campaign, and was rewarded with an appointment as consul at Hong Kong, a post which he held for seven years. When he returned to the United States Mosby called on the surviving members of his rangers and, to his astonishment, he found that a large percentage of them had become ministers. In parting, their old colonel said: "Well, boys, if you fight the devil like you fought the Yankees there will be something to record on Judgment Day."

He next became special land agent for the government in Colorado, and from 1904 to 1910 he was an attorney in the department of justice. The closing years of his life were spent in lecturing and authorship. His home lay across the Potomac at Warrenton, Va., but he was often seen in Washington, his white hair and strong Roman features making him a picturesque figure on the streets or lecture platform. He had written "Mosby's War Reminiscences," "The Dawn of the Real South," and "Stuart's Cavalry Campaign." He was also known as a Greek scholar.

"My military creed," he once declared, "is this: It is better to make a good run than a bad stand."

PRINCE OF WALES MAY WED ITALIAN PRINCESS

Rome Says Engagement Is Announced.

Paris, June 2.—That Prince Edward of Wales, heir apparent to the British throne, is to marry Princess Jalonda, the oldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and a girl of rare beauty, was the report received here yesterday from Rome. It is rumored that announcement of the engagement is imminent.

The 22-year-old Prince of Wales visited Rome a few weeks ago and then made a trip to the Italian front, where he was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel. After his return the king is said to have summoned the princess, with the queen, to army headquarters to extend his congratulatiions.

The Princess Jolande celebrated her 15th birthday yesterday. She is said to be extremely popular with the Italian people.

HE REDUCED 57 POUNDS

New Method of Fat Reduction Proves Astonishingly Successful.

Johnstown, Pa., June 7th—Investigation has fully established that Hon. H. T. Stetler, of this city, has reduced 57 pounds in on incredibly short time by wearing a simple, invisible device, weighing scarcely an ounce. This, when used as directed acts as an effective fat reducer. Many prominent men and women have adopted this easy means of reducing their excess girth. The inventor, D. Q. Burns of 14 West 37th Street, New York, has patented the device in all leading countries and is sending them on 40 days free trial without any deposit to all who write him.—Adv.

Raise 6,000,000,000 Crowns.

Berlin, June 1. — By wireless to Sayville.—The total subscriptions to the new Austrian and Hungarian war loans reached a total of nearly 6,000,000,000 crowns, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Overseas News Agency yesterday. "All the newspapers," says the news agency, "express satisfaction at the notable result of the loans."

GET A FEATHER BED FREE

We will positively give you a big, new feather bed absolutely FREE. Write today for full particulars. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO. Dept. 1156, Greensboro, N. C.

Hard-to-Cure Skin Troubles

May Find in Cuticura Soap and Ointment

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Besides, anyone anywhere may try them before he buys them.

Free Sample Each

With 32-page Skin Book by return mail to any sufferer from skin troubles or scalp troubles with loss of hair, who has failed to obtain permanent relief from other remedies.

For Free Samples address postal-card "Cuticura, Dept. XX, Boston, Mass." Sold in every town and village in U. S.

ORDERS CHANGES IN COIN DESIGNS

M'Adoo Announces New Quarter Will Show Awakening of Preparedness.

Washington, June 1.—Dimes, quarters and half dollars of new design will be minted after July 1, Secretary McAdoo announced yesterday. For the first time since 1891, a change will be effected in these pieces.

The announcement disclosed that the half dollar has fallen practically into disuse. The new design was selected with hope of restoring it to more general circulation, it was indicated.

Under the new coinage each piece will be of different design. The half dollars and dime models were made by Adolph A. Weinman and the quarter dollar by Herman A. MacNeil. Both are sculptors of note.

New Half Dollar.

The face of the new half dollar bears the full length of liberty, with a background of the American flag flying to the breeze. The goddess is striding toward the dawn of a new day, carrying laurel and oak branches, symbolic of civil and military glory. The reverse side shows an eagle perched high up on a mountain crag, wings unfolded. Growing from a rift in the rock is a sapling of mountain pine, symbolic of America.

The design of the 25 cent piece is intended to typify the awakening of the county to its own protection, Secretary McAdoo's announcement stated.

Preparedness Symbolized.

Liberty, a full length figure, is shown stepping toward the country's gateway, bearing upraised a shield from which the covering is being drawn. The right hand bears an olive branch of peace. Above the head is the word "Liberty" and below the feet "1916." The reverse bears a figure of an eagle in full flight, wings extended, and the inscriptions "United States of America and E. Pluribus Unum."

Both the half dollar and the quarter bear the phrase "In God We Trust."

The design of the dime is simple. Liberty with a winged cap is shown on the fore side and on the reverse is a design of a bundle of rods, and a battle axe, symbolical of unity, "wherein lies the nation's strength."

PROPOSE BOOST ON INCOME TAX

Democrats Have Program to Raise $100,000,000 More Revenue.

Washington, June 1.—At a conference of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee yesterday Representative Hull, author of the income tax section of the existing tariff law, presented a revenue program that calls for the raising of practically $100,000,000 additional from the income tax, $50,000,000 by a tax on inheritances and $40,000,000 by an internal revenue levy on the production of munitions of war.

The plans of the ways and means committee Democrats do not contemplate a lowering of the present exemptions of the income tax—$3,000 for unmarried taxpayers and $4,000 for taxpayers of family—but a radical increase in surtaxes on the larger incomes is proposed.

Hits Incomes Over $10,000.

This increase will begin on all incomes over $10,000, and there will be a general reclassification of taxpayers so as to produce more revenue—that is, with every few thousand dollars of increased income there will be a higher percentage of surtax.

By such a rearrangement of classes, the Democrats believe, they can raise $100,000,000 more revenue per annum and the burden of taxation will fall on the richer classes. It is tentatively planned by the majority members that the tax on inheritances above $100,000 shall be 2½ per cent, although this figure is subject to revision.

Democrats "Play Safe."

It is expected that $40,000,000 per annum may be raised by a tax on war munitions, but it is realized that this return will fluctuate with the demand for the instruments of warfare. Inasmuch as Secretary McAdoo estimates that only $150,000,000 additional revenue will be required the Democrats are "playing safe" by framing a bill that will require the payers of the income tax and an inheritance tax to provide substantially this amount.

It is the intention of the majority of the ways and means committee not to report the revenue bill until after the national convention.

DAVID DUNNE

by

B. K. MANIATES

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Continued from First Page

this little place for you, and know that you are living here, than to buy anything else in the world."

The old face was quite beautiful now.

"Then I will let you," she said tremulously. "You see, I am a hard-working woman and quite strong, but folks won't believe that, because I am old; so they won't hire me to do their work, and they say I should go to the poorhouse. But to old folks there's nothing like having your own things and your own ways. They get to be a part of you. I was thinking when you rode up that it would kill me not to see the frost on the old poplar, and not to cover up my geraniums on the chill nights."

Something stirred in David's heart like pain. He stooped and kissed her gently. Then he rode away, rejoicing that he had worked to this end. Four hours later he rode back to the little home.

"The Judge has paid over the money to Old Skinflint Prickley," he said blithley, "and the place is yours. The deacon had compounded the interest, which is against the laws of the state, so here are a few dollars to help tide you over until the Judge gets the pension for you."

"David," she said solemnly, "an old woman's prayers may help you, and some day, when you are a great man, you will do great deeds, but none of them will be as great as that which you have done today."

David rode home with the echo of this benediction in his ears. He had asked the Judge to keep the transaction secret, but of course the Judge told Barnabas, who in turn informed Uncle Larimy.

"I told the boy when his ma died," said Uncle Larimy, "that things go 'skew sometimes, but that the sun would shine. The sun will allers be a-shinin' fer him when he does such deeds as this."

CHAPTER III.

The fare to his college town, his books, and his tuition so depleted David's capital of one hundred dollars that he hastened to deposit the balance for an emergency. Then he set about to earn his "keep," as he had done in the country, but there were many students bent on a similar quest and he soon found that the demand for labor was exceeded by the supply.

Before the end of the first week he was able to write home that he had found a nice, quiet lodging in exchange for the care of a furnace in winter and the trimming of a lawn in other seasons, and that he had secured a position as waiter to pay for his meals; also that there was miscellaneous employment to pay for his washing and incidentals.

He didn't go into details and explain that the "nice quiet lodging" was a third-floor rear whose gables gave David's six feet of length but little leeway. It was quiet because the third floor was not heated, and its occupants therefore stayed away as much as possible. His services as waiter was required only at dinner time, in exchange for which he received that meal. His breakfast and luncheon he procured as best he could; sometimes he dispensed with them entirely. Crackers, milk, and fruit, as the cheapest articles of diet, appeared oftenest on his menu. Sometimes he went fishing and surreptitiously smuggled the cream of the catch up to his little abode, for Mrs. Tupps' "rules to roomers," as affixed to the walls, were explicit: "No cooking or washing allowed in rooms." But Mrs. Tupps, like her fires, was nearly always out, for she was a member for the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies' Aid, Ladies' Guild, Woman's League, Suffragette Society, Pioneer Society, and Eastern Star. At the meetings of these various societies she was constant in attendance, so in her absence her roomers "made hay," as David termed it, cooking their provender and illicitly performing laundry work in the bathtub. Still, there must always be "on guard" duty, for Mrs. Tupps was a stealthy stalker. One saw her not, but now and then there was a faint rustle on the stair. David's eyes and ears, trained to keenness, were patient and vigilant, so he was generally chosen as sentinel, and he acquired new caution, adroitness, and a quietness of movement.

There had been three or four close calls. Once, she had knocked at his door as he was in the act of boiling eggs over the gas jet. In the twinkling of an eye the saucepan was thrust under the bed, and David, sweet and serene of expression, opened the door to the inquisitive-eyed Tupps.

"I came to borrow a pen," she said shamelessly, her eyes penetrating the cracks and crevices of the little room.

David politely regretted that he used an indelible pencil and possessed no pens.

In the act of removing all records and remains of feasts, David became an adept. Neat, unsuspicious looking parcels were made and conveyed, after retiring hours, to a near-by vacant lot, where once had been visible an excavation for a cellar, but this had been filled to street level with tin cans, paper bags, butter bowls, cracker cases, egg shells, and pie plates from the House of Tupps.

His miscellaneous employment, mentioned in his letter, was any sort of work he could find to do.

David became popular with professors by reason of his record in classes and the application and concentration he brought to his studies. His prowess in all sports, his fairness, and the spirit of camaraderie he always maintained with his associates, made him a general favorite. He wore fairly good clothes, was well groomed, and always in good spirits, so of his privations and poverty only one or two of those closest to him were even suspicious. He was entirely reticent on the subject, though open and free in all other discourse, and permitted no encroachment on personal matters. One or two chance offenders intuitively perceived a slight but impassable barrier.

"Dunne has grown a little gaunt-eyed since he first came here," said one of his chosen friends to a classmate one evening. "He's outdoors enough to counteract overstudy. But do you suppose he has enough to eat? So many of these fellows live on next to nothing."

"I shouldn't be surprised if he were on rations. You know he always makes some excuse when we invite him to a spread. He's too proud to accept favors and not reciprocate, I believe."

David overheard these remarks, and a very long walk was required to restore his serenity. During this walk he planned to get some extra work that would insure him compensation requisite to provide a modest spread so that he might allay their suspicions. Upon his return to his lodgings he found an enormous box which had come by express from Lafferton. It contained Pennyroyal's best culinary efforts; also four dozen eggs, a two-pound pat of butter, coffee, and a can of cream.

He propitiated Mrs. Tupps by the proffer of a dozen of the eggs and told her of his desire to entertain his friends. It would be impossible to do this in his room, for when he lay in bed he could touch every piece of furniture with but little effort.

David had become his landlady's confidant and refuge in time of trouble, and she was willing to allow him the privilege of the dining room.

"I am going away tonight for a couple of days, but I would rather you wouldn't mention it to the others. You may have the use of the dining room and the dishes."

David's friends were surprised to receive an off-hand invitation from him to "drop in for a little country spread." They were still more surprised when they beheld the long table with its sumptuous array of edibles—raised biscuits, golden butter, cold chicken, pickles, jelly, sugared doughnuts, pork cake, gold and silver cake, crullers, mince pie, apple pie, cottage cheese, cider and coffee.

"It looks like a country fair exhibit, Dunne," said a city-bred chap.

Six healthy young appetites did justice to this repast and insured David's acceptance of five invitations to dine. It took Mrs. Tupps and David fully a week to consume the remnants of this collation. The eggs he bestowed upon an anaemic-faced lodger, who had been prescribed a milk and egg diet, but with eggs at fifty cents a dozen he had not filled his prescription.

At the end of the college year David went back to the farm, and a snug sense of comfort and a home-longing filled him at the sight of the old farmhouse, its lawn stretching into gardens, its gardens into orchards, orchards into meadows, and meadows into woodlands. Through the long, hot summer he tilled the fields, and invested the proceeds in clothes and books for the ensuing year.

There followed three similar years of a hand-to-mouth existence, the privations of which he endured in silence. There were little occasional cases, such as boxes from Pennyroyal, or extra revenue now and then from tutoring, but there were many, many days when his healthy young appetite clamored in vain for appeasement. On such days came the temptation to borrow from Barnabas the money to finish his course in comfort, but the young conqueror never yielded to this enticement. He grew stronger and sturdier in spirit after each conflict, but lost something from his young buoyancy and elasticity which he could never regain. His struggles added a touch of grimness to his old sense of humor, but when he was admitted to the bar he was a man in courage, strength and endurance.

To Be Continued.

LIFE IN PRISON IS GIVEN IRISH VOLUNTEERS' HEAD

Dublin, May 31.—John McNeil, president of the Irish volunteers, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life on conviction by a court martial of participation in the recent Irish revolution. Announcement of the sentence created a sensation, as it had been reported that McNeil, for conciliatory purposes, would be permitted to escape with a light prison sentence.

TAKES FILMS OF POLAR REGIONS

Sir Ernest Shackleton Will Exhibit Motion Pictures of His South Sea Trip.

London, June 2.—Moving pictures have been given a permanent place in the realms of science by Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous British explorer, who has just arrived at Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, from the Antarctic continent. Moving picture records, taken of the adventurous trip in the South Polar regions, will be exhibitéd before the Royal Geographical society and other scientific bodies.

Further details of the Shackleton expedition are contained in late messages received from Port Stanley. While Sir Ernest failed in his original intention to cross the Antarctic continent, his trip was not wholly unsuccessful. Among other things was discovered 200 miles of new coastline, which has been named Caird's Coast, complete hydrographical survey of the Weddell sea and complete biological records.

No Summer Period.

The expedition was filled with adventure following the crushing of the exploration ship, Endurance, by icebergs. The members of the party found strange climatic conditions. There was no summer period at all, and in early February the temperature fell below zero. For a thousand miles or more the Endurance was forced through the ice. Great bergs 40 and 50 feet high reared themselves above the ice fields, and at times the tidal pressure was so strong that cakes of ice weighing 30 and 40 tons were tossed high in the air, falling in thunderous crashes upon the floes.

When the Endurance finally foundererd, after being battered for months by the ice, the hardships endured by the men with Shackleton were so severe that at least two of them were on the verge of insanity and were so weak they had to be carried.

22 Left in Ice Caves.

The three weeks' trip from Elephant Island to South Georgia Island, across the storm-tossed South Atlantic, in an open boat, was filled with constant danger. The seas were rough, and the boat was rocked about so violently that Shackleton and his five companions had difficulty in getting any rest and in keeping the small craft on her course. In spite of the privations, however, Sir Ernest is in good health.

He is insistent that assistance be sent, without any delay, to the 22 men left behind on Elephant Island. They are living in ice caves on the bleak and storm-swept coast, with but a slender store of provisions to sustain them.

VANDERLIP FAVORS ROOSEVELT NOMINATION

New York Banker Predicts His Election.

New York, June 1.—Frank Vanderlip, president of National City Bank, said Wednesday that he favored the nomination and election of Colonel Roosevelt for president.

"I will admit that I did not favor him a few months ago," said Mr. Vanderlip, " but Mr. Roosevelt voices in plain language his stand on the most important principles that politics has to do with at this time. There is no mistaking his attitude.

"There has been a great swing to Roosevelt lately among thinking people. I think he will be elected."

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM A WOMAN

There is nothing that will bring comfort and renewed hope to the invalid so surely as good news. When the vital forces are at a low ebb and everything seems useless, a ray of joy and assurance will stimulate the weary body to new effort and energy. A letter from a loved one has turned the tide in many a siege of sickness. Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., has good news for every suffering woman. Write him today and tell him your troubles, and he will send you just the right advice to restore you to health and bring back the roses to your cheeks, and without charge. His "Favorite Prescription" has been the rescue of thousands of suffering women. Many grateful patients have taken Dr. Pierce's advice.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

For all diseases peculiar to woman, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a powerful restorative. During the last 40 years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by irregularities and diseases of a feminine character.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister need help get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form at any medicine dealers today. 136 page book on women's diseases sent free.

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KING GEORGE MAY GO ON VISIT TO IRELAND

Emperor Advised He Can Help Bring Reconciliation.

London, June 1.—Despite the announcement of the government press bureau that the report of a reconciliation between the hostile political factions in Ireland was premature, the utmost hopefulness was felt today. The press regards the situation in Ireland as more satisfactory than at any time since the Sinn Feiners rose in revolt in Dublin.

David Lloyd George, the pacificator, has held conferences with John Redmond of the Irish Nationalists, and Sir Edward Carson of the Ulster Unionists, and that he has made progress toward the pacification of the island is evident.

It was reported that King George has been advised to go to Ireland. Many persons believe a visit from the king would arouse the loyalty of the people and go far toward allaying the high feeling which naturally accompanied the insurrection.

Marshall's Home Town Dry.

Columbia City, Ind., June 2.—Wet and dry election yesterday went dry by 94 votes. This is Vice President Marshall's home town.

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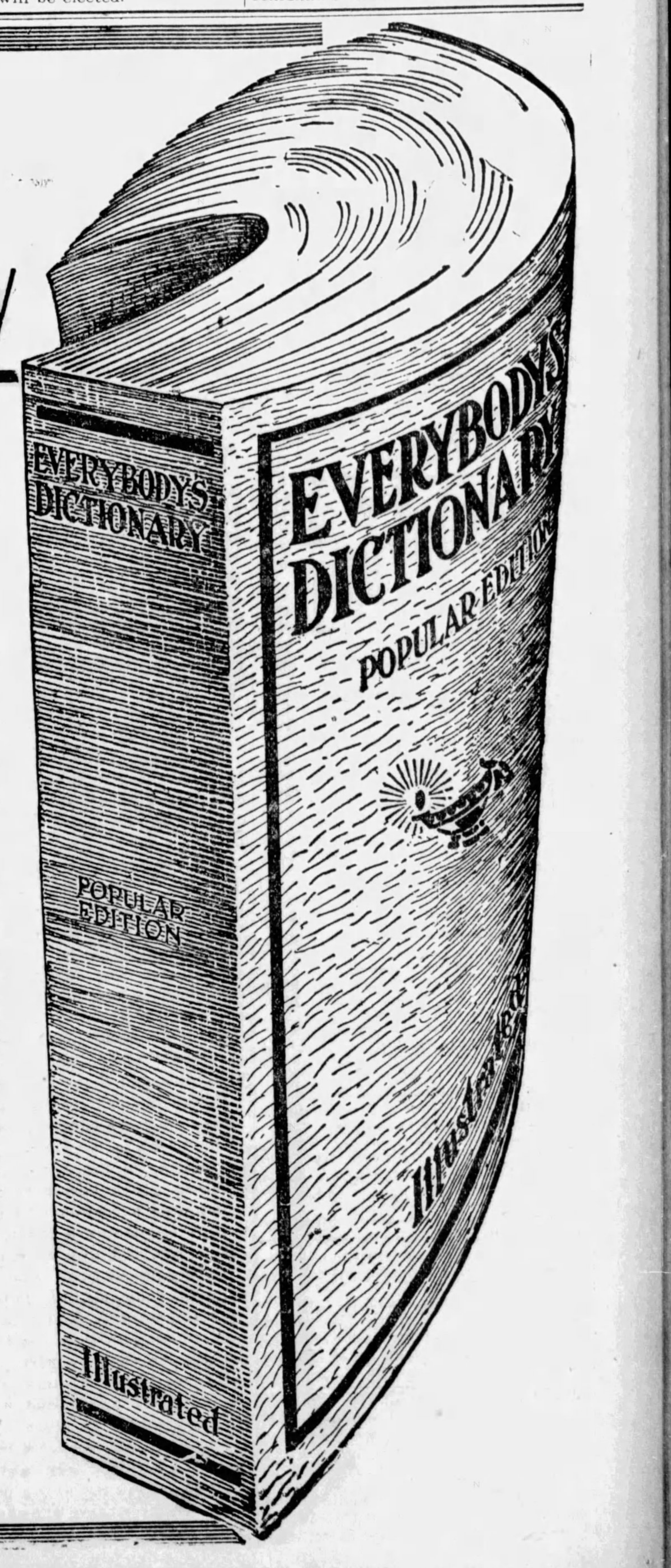


TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

France is fighting for a knockout, not for a draw.

Golden wedding celebrations look better than divorce statistics.

James J. Hill will not be missed because of the noise he made. He did much and said little, but when he talked everybody took notice.

Another reason for loving the birds is their optimism. Every day is jubilee time to them.

Begins to look as if Villa will never be caught under the present administration.

Secretary Lansing is to be President for one day. Mr. Bryan, when he resigned, missed his one golden opportunity.

Perhaps you have noticed that always it is a banker who announces that money is plentiful.

They know it is against tradition, and yet the Democrats hope to reelect a President.

Looking like Lincoln will not save the country.

Our faith in June is based upon what the old poets wrote of the month, which was before we had weather bureaus.

Filial love — Uncle John Rockefeller's grandchild kissing the millionaire for five cents.

Even a picnic is not all joy. If the fun overbalances the discomforts it's a success.

Naturally, Germany will not want to give up Belgium. 'Twas there she took her first bite of the bitter war.

So-called advanced American women are advocating fewer and better children. What has become of that hilarious slogan, "The more the merrier?" It could not be truer than when applied to children.

Old Francis Joseph should feel triumphant. He has lived down all rumors of his death.

France's most famous war nurse has rejected a flattering offer from the movies. Now and then money gets a jolt that sordid minds cannot comprehend.

Any person who really loves children can pick up a sticky baby without a shudder.

Passengers seem much more tolerant of a loud man than of a loud woman on a street car. They think the woman ought to know better.

That string of little fish the small boy carries home from the river represents many delightful emotions the memory of which he will cherish through life.

An intoxicated man imagines he has found the secret of walking right, and that everybody else is wrong.

We all take a lot of punishment from Experience and then go back for more.

Here's a world-growing-better note from the Chicago News: "Times have so changed that now when a nature lover sees an indigo bird or a meadow lark he does not pine for a gun. He has learned that shooting a bird is a poor way to show affection for it."

Jay E. House, paragrapher and mayor of Topeka, is a shining optimist. He says: "We believe the time will come when intelligence on the part of a juror will be considered a qualification."

Cyclone Davis says he is self-made. Just the same, his wife compelled him to wear a collar, which gives him the appearance of having been made over.

Always the bosses face the grave danger of nominating a candidate whom the people do not want.

"Senatorial courtesy" is what keeps one statesman from hitting another statesman below the belt.

As soon as man has incubated a strange idea he'll walk three blocks to find somebody to try it on.

Most of us would be physically and mentally exhausted if we were to do all the things we are going to do tomorrow.

Come to think of it, 'twould be a poor quality of hope that didn't spring eternal.

No man should let himself get old enough to forget that he was a boy once.

Sometimes a fellow wishes he could afford gout without having it.

June cannot do much better than May, without bringing heaven down to earth, where the people are.

We miss the rosy-cheeked tomatoes on the package of congressional vegetable seeds. The government believes in leaving something to the imagination.

Nations are like men. They start out to lick somebody and wind up with a struggle to keep from getting licked.

We have it in mind some day to ask Doc Brady how to keep sweet. He'll know, if anybody does.

Some men require hot weather to bring out the best that is in them. But a loafer panteth after the shade and thinketh maybe he will do something next fall.

A Friendship That Does Not Exist.

Throughout our controversy with Germany, we had the bitter enmity of the German press and the warm approbation of the English press.

Now that we have entered upon a fresh controversy with Great Britain we are assailed by the English newspapers and are praised by the newspapers of Germany.

How shall we measure that friendship which European countries express for the United States from time to time? How are we to know that it amounts to anything?

The cold truth is that the friendship between nations is a dream and a delusion. Nations are on good terms while their interests do not conflict. The moment that one steps upon the interests of another there is snarling and barking and perhaps, if the affair goes far enough, there is fighting.

America, more than any other country, lays claim to the good will of the world. It is a dangerous idea to harbor. There is no good will that is not prey to blight at the first sign of trouble. This country will be safer when it gives up the foolish notion that the world holds us in affection that other countries would swallow humiliation or suffer damage to their interests rather than go to war with us.

Now, more than at any time in years, we should "speak softly, and carry a big stick." Particularly today, we need the big stick.

Interference With American Mails.

Until Secretary Lansing made public his note to Great Britain and France on their illegal interference with the ocean mails, few Americans, we believe, realized how far the Allies had carried their outlawry.

Not only has mail matter been subjected to improper examination and delays in delivery, but much valuable mail has been seized or lost. Correspondence between neutrals as well as between belligerents and their friends in America has been overhauled, censored or deliberately destroyed. Money orders, drafts, notes and other negotiable instruments have been confiscated. Money order lists, United States government property, have also been seized. In one case, shipments of plants and bulbs from Holland, consigned through the parcel post, were dumped upon English wharves and allowed to freeze. In another instance, the specifications for public works in Norway were held up until the bids could no longer be considered, the contract, because of the delay, being given to a British company. Suspicion cannot be escaped that English censors are using their illegal powers for the benefit of British industry at the cost of American industry.

The American government does well to protest, and very loudly, against this tyrannical misuse of sea power. It does well to inform the Allies that the fullest reparation for injuries suffered will be demanded.

Canadian Preparedness.

The Canadians are conducting a preparedness campaign on a broad scale against total destruction of the forests. Vast areas of the Canadian forests are being cut over daily, much of the wood being used in the manufacture of paper.

A recent report of the superintendent of the Canadian government demonstration farm at Sutherland, Sask., shows that twenty million cuttings have been distributed free to farmers and ranchers of the western province within a year. Nearly 2,300 farmers took advantage of the government's offer, some of them taking as many as 3,000 cuttings. The varieties distributed were maple, ash, caranga, Russian poplar, willows, Scotch pine, white spruce, jack pine, Siberian larch and lodgepole.

The conditions imposed, that the farmers must pay the express charges on the trees, plant and care for them, indicate that they will take some interest in the government gift. This plan, under which the government and the people co-operate, might well be adopted in the United States. We concede that we can learn something worth while from our neighbors on the north.

The Heroes Who Live.

Each year, Memorial Day becomes to us of the younger generations less and less a commemoration of the deeds of the dead and more and more a tribute to the gray and bent men whose precious privilege it is to call the dead "Comrades." In their figures and seamed faces, these men bear the tragic story of their youth. The marks of battle are on their cheeks, the records of heart-breaking marches are in their eyes. No eloquence can be so moving as the sight of these stooping men at the graves of friends and brothers who have preceded them a little way.

Time makes increasingly heavy forays upon the survivors of the Civil war. Theirs is an army torn and decimated, falling back to the last defenses. In a few more years that which was a regiment in the community and is now a company will be only a file, and then no more at all.

It becomes us then who are still upon the rising side of life to show by deed and word in what high honor we hold those who gave the measure of devotion to their country. What remains to them of time should be made joyous and proud. Whatever they ask should be given. For nothing that we can give can be half the worth of what they gave to us. They preserved not only a country for their children and the heritage of equal rights for all men, but also the great spirit of loyalty. Men who in an hour of their nation's need might be selfish or faltering will be true because their fathers were. Men who might lean toward the coward's refuge of "passive resistance," who might whine about costs of national defense, will be manly because they have lived with these soldiers of our great war who have shown what men could be.

Oil and the Indian.

Perhaps the most important subject which is being taught in the schools on the Indian reservations is thrift. The American Indians were notoriously thriftless. When game was scarce they starved because the haughty, indolent red men had not tilled the soil. When the winters were unusually severe, they froze to death in their wigwams because they had not made use of the abundant material of the forests for adequate housing.

An outcropping of the inherited spirit of generations was evidenced in an Indian school recently when a red man interviewed the superintendent about the welfare of his son, a student in the institution. The father objected to industrial education of the boy, giving as his reason that oil had been struck on the family allotment and that spending his income would be about as strenuous occupation as would ever be necessary for the young man.

The Indian School Journal says the boy is still in school, but the production of the oil wells already is diminishing and that, before the student is of age, both oil and money derived from it will be a memory of idle days, soft clothes, countless joy rides and rich food with perhaps, a heritage of deranged digestion, an indisposition to work and many expensive appetites and desires that can no longer be gratified.

"No person," wisely concludes that Indian Journal editor, "can safely place his sole dependence for sustenance in accumulated property, and more emphatically is this true if the accumulation is the result of the effort of another than himself. Such possessions are too strong of wing to be held by the hand made weak through idleness or dissipation."

The Call of the Road.

A young woman student of a Wisconsin college has published her ambition. She would be a tramp, she says. Winding roads fascinate her. Camp smoke is the sweetest of perfumes. If she could have her way she would spend long, beauty-absorbing days "lingering in quiet woody groves."

Few men, just at present, would condemn her. On these mornings of sublimated glory, they feel very much the same way. They are troubled by the suspicion that of all mankind's mistakes, work is the stupidest. If they were not enslaved by responsibilities, hobbled by conventions, hampered by doubts as to the source of next week's bread and potatoes, they would, most of them, tell the boss to go to blazes and just tramp away to the handiest fishing stream.

To be a tramp is to be free. That is the one priceless thing about such a life. But to be a tramp, one must also have a dull conscience, indifference toward dirt, something that amounts to talent at enduring cold rains, the sleeping accommodations of jails and the hard soles of railway brakemen. The person who can weigh the vagrant's freedom against the vagrant's discomforts, distresses and chances at hard labor enforced, and vote for freedom is cut out for a tramp. All other persons are disqualified.

A Volcano as a Public Possession

It is proposed to draw a fence around that vigorous young volcano, Mt. Lassen, and call him a national park.

The suggestion comes from a member of the United States Geological Survey. He thinks Lassen should be preserved to the public as a specimen for study. If Uncle Sam should put his stamp upon him and warned the real estate boomers off the premises, any scientist or student, so minded, could settle down there for a season and feel Lassen's pulse morning and evening without the annoyance or humiliation of being shooed off the grounds, the same consisting just at present of bare lava heaps and dusty ash piles.

There is maybe another reason why it would be well to keep Mt. Lassen permanently under public title. The fellow is none too gentle of manners. Though no great shakes compared with Vesuvius, Etna and Mouna Loa, Lassen is still something of a volcano. He stands nearly two miles above the sea and fully a mile above his own feet. Between May 30, 1914, when he began to roll uneasily upon his bed, to the end of last January, the mountain had had two hundred and twenty eruptions. One of these blew the stopper clean out and all but cooked a party of photographers. At another time, a body of superheated gasses shot horizontally from the cone, converted the snow of the slopes into water and steam, devastated a belt of trees nearly a mile wide and scoured the country, so one observer noted, as if by a sand blast.

It might be well, then, to reserve Mt. Lassen, if not particularly as a curiosity, at least for safety's sake. The cuss might get it into his head to extend his dominion and blow out a new crater or two. If that should come about it will not be pleasant for any folk who, trusting to a long quiet spell, have planted orchards on Lassen's flanks or perched bungalows on his knees.

For lovesickness June weddings are recommended.

A True Builder.

A railway financier of a school that flourished twenty years ago used cynically to say "railroads are only made to sell."

If in the store of aphorisms and axioms which guided him, James J. Hill had any relating to the proper business of a railroad we are sure it was just the opposite of that of the now forgotten financier. He built always for use. This was true of his river days as of later years. The little flat-bottomed steamboat Selkirk which he built on the banks of the Red river of the North wasn't much of a craft. But it was sturdy and capable and successfully challenged the monopoly then enjoyed on the stream by the Hudson Bay company. Hill's first duty by the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, the beginning of his career as a master of railways, was to replace the rusty streaks which passed for rails and to better the rolling stock, the joke of the northwest. The Great Northern, which developed out of this line, was built with the care and pride an old-fashioned artisan put into his work. When he ventured into ocean transportation, Hill was satisfied only with the best steamship construction. In that spectacular race up the Des Chutes, it was the Hill road that was laid stoutly, the rival on the other bank who was satisfied with jerry-built work.

As much as any American of our day, James J. Hill deserves the name empire builder. It will be remembered of him always that the building was of the character that would pass with the most critical inspector.

The Ideal Policy of Cowards.

Under the firm urging of Japan, the administration has caused changes to be made in the immigration bill pending in the senate.

Demands made by China of very much the same nature were each one refused. Not a concession was made, a point yielded.

Japan is a militant nation, full-armed, jealous of its honor, bold to speak up for its rights. China has no armament even for decent self-defense.

If the Bryanites, the Fords, the Jordans, the busy promoters of societies favoring peace at any price, are to control the military policy of this country we shall become adepts at "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee" to the strong. But to those who are weaker than we are we can bluster and blow like any coward.

Isn't this a lovely principle to be brought into being by the sons of the men who fought at Gettysburg?

Having done nothing during his term, Vice President Marshall is considered eligible for renomination.

Old Carranza talks of national honor as if he were the real president of a regular country.

ARMOR FACTORY WINS IN HOUSE

$11,000,000 Federal Plant Favored, 180 to 125, After Hot Debate.

Washington, June 1.—Independence was shown by Republican and Democratic congressmen when votes were taken on several amendments to the naval bill as reported from the house committee on naval affairs. Twenty-seven Republicans deserted their party colleagues and voted with the Democrats for the establishment of an $11,000,000 owned and operated government armor plate plant.

On the proposal to increase the appropriations for aeroplanes in the navy from $2,000,000, as recommended by all the Democratic members of the naval affairs committee, to $3,500,000, as advocated by the Republican members, so many Democrats deserted their colleagues that the amendment carried by a vote of 129 to 103. The establishment of the federal armor plate plant was authorized by a vote of 180 to 125.

The net result was that Chairman L. P. Padgett of the naval affairs committee won in his fight for the establishment of the armor plate plant, but lost in his attempt to keep the aeroplane appropriation to $2,000,000. He said the smaller amount was all that could be spent advantageously in the next year.

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Be a Vegetarian

It stands to reason that the writer of this daily department of disillusionment is not the busiest practitioner in town. It takes some time to run the department. But at that, the worst thing that can happen to a mediocre doctor is to acquire a very large practice, for when he gets to the point where is is "going night and day" the doctor is sure to go mostly backward, so far as his professional equipment and education is concerned. A doctor who has to "see" thirty patients in two hours, is not likely to give each patient the same attention he would give ten patients in the same time, being a human, so to speak, being.

A good many things that are set forth in this department are, say, ten years ahead of the profession as an average. No. Not boasting. But it takes about ten years for the newer methods and the latest discoveries of medical science to get into general use by the average or mediocre doctor. A doctor who is mediocre is a perfectly reliable adviser, provided he is also broad enough to accept a good thought regardless of its source. Possibly the unknown young tyro right around the corner knows more medical science and has more actual ability than any of the great men you know as successful physicians. But that young fellow's skill is not for you. You are afraid of him—he is too young, and he has no reputation. His skill is for the people who will be glad to get him ten or fifteen years hence—it takes about fifteen years for the people to recognize medical skill that way.

Well, this isn't saying what we set out to say. Queer how a typewriter sidetracks one's thoughts. Machine, we mean, not the stenographer. Business of blushing.

Here is a general conclusion we have developed out of several miles of reading. It comes as a sort of composite suggestion from the best medical authorities of the day. It is the inevitable trend of all recent progress in medical science. It will be common property ten years hence, when the profession as a body will be advocating it. If you want to be well, and live long, and have lots of "pep" and ambition and optimism and endurance, and avoid many of the minor and major ills of civilized humanity, and amount to something in the world—be a vegetarian. You needn't break your neck being a vegetarian; you don't have to make an enemy of the butcher, you can break off by degrees, over a period of two or three months, say, taking less and less meat and more and more varieties of vegetables, fruits, cereals, until finally you find yourself living the happy life without any of the old savage craving for flesh.

If you feel that you can't be a vegetarian, then be as much a vegetarian as you can. We fully realize that one's wife, husband, cook, hired man or landlady has something to say about it. But anyway, know that meat is a fine food to do without.

Sunday School

THE HARVEST OF A LIFE

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 11 Is "Sowing and Reaping."—Gal. ch. 6.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

How many books there are that we have got through with, and laid aside! We have outgrown them. But the Bible, like the mercy of God, is fresh every morning and new every evening. This is because the Bible goes down deep, deep, deep into the vital principles of life. Its teachings pertain to all places and all practices in all times. In every reform movement the Bible exercises a corrective and restraining influence because it continually calls men back to fundamentals. More than one zealous temperance advocate has wished that the Bible were more explicit and detailed in its treatment of the liquor evil, not seeing that if it were, the Bible would soon be as out of date as a last year's temperance pamphlet. The power of the book is that it establishes all its teachings upon the bed rock of eternal principles.

A declaration of interdependence is the substance of the portion of scripture which has been designated a temperance lesson for the Sunday schools. The idea of mutual responsibility of man's obligation to man prevades Paul's letter to the Christians in Galatia. This letter, it will be recalled, was written to the Galatian churches at Iconium, Derbe, Lystra and Antioch, about which we have been studying. The new Christians were singularly docile in matters of faith and practice. They wanted to know how to live in the way that would please Jesus. So they were hungry for instruction from the Apostle who was their father in the faith. The present passage is a series of somewhat detached injunctions strung on the thread of the obligations which Christians have one to another, and to God.

Finger Boards on Life's Highway.

What Paul himself wrote is more effective than any comments upon it, and I quote the lesson passage:

"Brethren, even if a man be overtaken in any trespass, ye who are spiritual, restore such a one in a spirit of gentleness; looking to thyself, lest thou also be tempted. Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ. For if a man thinketh himself to be something when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. But let each man prove his own work, and then shall he have his glorying in regard to himself alone, and not of his neighbor. For each man shall bear his own burden.

"But let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things. Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth unto his own flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth unto the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap eternal life. And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. So then, as we have opportunity, let us work that which is good toward all men, and especially toward them that are of the household of the faith."

When a Man Stumbles.

The badness of good people lies in their censoriousness. It is hard for them to make allowances for others not so correct as themselves. Ian Maclaran drew this type to perfection in his portrait of Lachlan Campbell, who drove his own daughter from his home in his hardness of self-righteousness. To be so engrossed in one's own goodness that he is intolerant of another's weakness is the very essence of Pharisaism, and the one sin against which Jesus contended more than any other. The exceeding sinfulness of this sin consists in its power to harden the heart so that the divine plant of love is starved to death.

Big-hearted Paul, who knew that among the new Christians there would be many to stumble, bade the brethren restore such a one in a spirit of meekness. Thus they would save the offender and serve their own souls. This kind of ministry used to be called "the cure of souls" and applied to the pastorate. My friend, Dr. Robert Hume, at Ahmednager, India, has his shingle out as "Maker and mender of men and boys in the name of the Lord Jesus." The program of Christ contemplates the greatness of soul among His disciples which can be patient and forgiving.

The Book of Paradoxes.

Within a few worrs of each other there are two contradictory injunctions in this letter. "Bear ye one another's burdens. . . . Every man shall bear his own burden." Both are true: obviously so. The paradox staggers nobody; for each in its own sphere is a binding law.

Christians are commanded to fulfill their gospel by the practice of otherism, or unselfishness. That is the Christian principle at the heart of our religion. Life at its best is vicarious. God has entangled us all in a mesh of human relationships, because in the school of helpfulness we learn divine discipleship. One of the magazines recently had a tragic picture of a woman who was needed by nobody—there were no stockings for her to mend, no little faces to wash, no tears for her to dry, no household tasks for her to do. And no burden of cares can be equal to that saddest lot of all.

On the other hand, there are some burdens that nobody can shift on to another. We may as well accept them and shoulder them. All the highest responsibilities are individual and inescapable. Here is a woman laid aside with nervous prostration "because," so runs the explanation, "she had so many things to stand,"—as if standing things was not part of the program of life. Every spirit with stamina must expect rebuffs and disappointments: these are all in the day's cares. How they shall be accepted is a matter of one's own attitude. They may be borne as a crushing load, or they may be accepted as a normal responsibility. In all these ultimate things the soul stands alone.

Sowing in Soul Soil.

The high point of this temperance lesson is this principle of sowing and reaping. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." That is one of the life laws that needs no learned commentary. Everybody from his own experience and observation can assent to it. In school and college commencements we are hearing frequently:

"Sow a thought and reap an act,
Sow an act and reap a habit,
Sow a habit and reap a destiny."

The ideal that Paul writes down so clearly sends us to a contemplation of our own times in a spirit of gravest concern. The particular fact that multitudes of men and boys seem to be supremely engrossed in baseball, or in moving pictures, is relatively unimportant; so is any given fashion among women, however glaring its bad taste. The craze for the dance which possesses the big cities, and the rapid growth of restaurant life, might in themselves count for little as isolated phenomena. Where there are many men of many minds, many interests must be expected.

The mischief of all this is, however, that these practices are both a harvest and a sowing. They stand for a state of mind that now is, and for a worse state of mind that is to be. We cannot escape the conviction that too large a proportion of the people are sowing to the flesh. They are, as the old phrase has it, "worldly minded." They have rejected the supremacy of spiritual obligations. Deliberately, they entertain imaginations and ideals which the saints of all ages have regarded as sinful. Their major goals seem to be the gratification of the senses. This is alarming. It bodes ill for the nation; for down that road Rome went to ruin.

In the Halls of Imagery.

Sometimes one gets unexpected glimpses into a man's mind, or even into one's own mind, and sees the horrors that hang on the walls of the chambers of imagery. No evils that menace a life or a nation from without are half so dangerous as these; for as the people think in their hearts, so their country must become. He who sows evil thoughts in his own brain is planning a harvest that must be reaped by others as well as by himself.

There is another and more beautiful side to this. We sometimes get glimpses into the minds of the saints and benefactors of our time. It is dangerous to forget the host of people of all ages and conditions who earnestly think upon whatsoever things are pure, and true, and lovely, and of good report. These are sowing to the spirit, and of the spirit are reaping life for themselves and their time. They are the stablizers of society. Despite all outward appearances those who seek godliness are in the majority. They may not be parading the broadways of our big cities, nor advertising their state of mind in the newspapers; yet they are friends of God and of man, and they may not be left out of our thinking. When the balloting comes—the literal political balloting for laws and men, and the figurative balloting which determines society's choices—it is usually found that these friends of temperance and godliness have the majority vote.

PLYMOUTH ROCK TO HAVE A MORE IMPOSING SETTING

LEYDEN STREET IN PLYMOUTH, MASS., THE FIRST THOROUGHFARE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Christian Sience Monitor.

No traveler who has spent a summer day in the historic town of Plymouth, Mass., is likely ever to forget its irresistible charm. He goes, perhaps, somewhat from a sense of duty; as the landing place of the Pilgrims, Plymouth is surely one place which every tourist ought to visit. He comes away reluctantly, the memory of Plymouth Rock, which he went primarily to see, almost submerged in recollections of other points of interest and of spots of special beauty which his anticipation had not included at all.

What makes Plymouth so generally attractive is that it has something to offer to everyone. For the visitor whose interest is purely patriotic or historical there is a wealth of material in monuments, tablets, old houses and Colonial relics. For the lover of nature there are quiet, elm shaded streets like Leyden street, the first thoroughfare in all New England, woodland and open country, meadows, ponds and lakes, picturesque and near at hand. For him to whom the ocean always seems like a close friend, there is the panorama of Plymouth harbor, beautiful as a picture, stretching away to that broad expanse of blue over which the sturdy Mayflower came sailing almost three hundred years ago.

Old Plymouth Is Recalled.

On the left across Kingston bay rises Captain's Hill, so called from Capt. Myles Standish, who had his home there, and conspicuous for the monument erected in honor of that valorous Pilgrim soldier. Beyond stretches Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims spent their first Sabbath in the new world. Next is the headland of Saquish, and beyond that the Gurnet with its twin lights.

Void of imagination and patriotism indeed would be he who could stand looking over Plymouth harbor and feel in his heart no answering stir of gratitude to those who, seeking political and religious liberty, found refuge on its shores in 1620 and braved the hardships of that first winter. Then if he were well acquainted with the subsequent history of the place his imagination would fill the harbor with the white sails of fishing schooners, for until about half a century ago Plymouth was one of the great fishing ports of New England. Now the schooners have been replaced with steamers and barges and the fishing port has become a manufacturing town.

But he who would get a comprehensive idea of the early days in Plymouth and really feel the atmosphere of those old times must seek out Pilgrim hall, a structure which is readily recognized by its Doric portico.

A Treasure House.

It was erected nearly one hundred years ago by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, to whose efforts the erection of the national monument, with its gigantic figure of Faith, dedicated in 1889, was likewise due. In Plymouth hall are housed some of the rarest relics to be found in the United States, and extensive improvements on the building in recent years, in the way of making it fireproof and installing steel tables and up-to-date exhibition cases have been made in recognition of the priceless value of its treasure.

When the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration is held in 1920 the rock on which the Pilgrims first set foot when they landed from the Mayflower will be, of course, one of the special centers of interest. It is to be noted in this connection that the commission which has had in hand the outlining of plans for this celebration recommends that the rock be given a more appropriate inclosure. The reason given for this proposed change is that "in more dignified and impressive surroundings the disappointing impressions which so many visitors receive on their first visit to the rock would be wholly avoided."

In Massasoit's Memory.

Preparatory to the celebration the local society of Red Men is securing contributions for a heroic size bronze statue of the Indian chieftain Massasoit, which is to stand on Cole's Hill. Massasoit, it will be recalled, was chief of the Wampanoag tribe, and the treaty which Governor Bradford made with him in 1621 was kept inviolate on both sides. The statue has been executed by Cyrus Dallin, who has imparted to the features an expressionwhich is both dignified and kind. The presence of this heroic figure wil serve to make more real to the tens of thousands of visitors expected in 1920 one of the happiest chapters in the early history of Plymouth.

Tombstone for Hearth.

Discovery that a tombstone had been used as a hearthstone in the residence of Miss Jessie Baer in Waynesburg, Pa., has been made. In making some repairs the stone was removed and on the under side was the inscription: "Elizabeth, wife of George Heise, died October 12, 1832, aged 40 years, 9 months and 17 days."

The first sewing machine of which there is authentic record was patented in England in 1755, 81 years before the first American machine.

VARIETIES

Nearly one-half the Jews of the world are in Russia.

The whole Orient now calls Man the city without odors.

There is an average of about 3 births and 70 deaths a day in Lond

Eiderdown is one of the poorest conductors of heat, hence its use as a be covering.

Kansas is said to have fewer millionaires and paupers than any other state in the Union.

Mr. Bentley, an American, has photographed 2,000 snow crystals and n two are exactly alike.

However strong a gale may be blowing, not a breath of wind is felt by th occupants of a balloon.

Hamburg has an experimenta plant that obtains power from the eb and flow of North sea tides.

The world's present potato crop approximately large enough to f two-thirds of the Panama canal.

Russia's population will be 600,000,000 by the end of this century, if it maintains its present rate of increase.

To assert in Oklahoma that an incurable disease can be cured makes physician liable to the revocation of his license.

There are cases on record of lightning flashes striking the surface of ponds, lakes and rivers and killing quantities of fish.

Erwin Baker, the American motorcyclist, has covered 930 miles in 2 hours in Melbourne. This is said to be a world's record.

Since the war shut off supplies from Germany, the price of high-grade potash has advanced from $ to about $500 a ton.

Freshly cut fence posts and telegraph poles often start growing again when set up in the tropics and vine roots disrupt masonry.

The American hen produced during the last census year nearly 20,000,000,000 eggs, and the product has been increasing since that time.

To prevent skidding and slipping in damp weather the streets of San Francisco are sanded by a machine mounted on a motor truck.

Salubite, a new explosive, is 50 times more powerful than dynamite and is much safer, for it will explode only by means of the percussion cap.

After an absence of three years a pigeon that was entered in a pigeon race from Bordeaux, France, has returned to its loft at Witheridge, England.

Mr. I, a fisherman in Hawaii, has the shortest name in the world. He wins over Gen. O, of Mexico, by a valid technicality, as headline writers can attest.

There are now in the United States 4,063,028 persons native to Germany, Austria and Turkey, and 6,665,72 native to the nations fighting in the opposing alliance.

Winter agriculture and dairy shows of fairs are well patronized in New Zealand and are regarded as very beneficial. They usually run four days and are largely attended.

Among the recent gifts anounced at the University of Chicago is that of $2,500 by an unamed giver, to enable the departmetn of geography to make a scientific study in Asia.

Parchment manuscripts, nearly 800 years old, from which the ink has faded from view, have been read by a Berlin scientist, who photographed them with ultra violet rays.

Experts connected with the government of India are considering the use of submarine boats from which men can be released to gather pearl shells from the bottom of the ocean.

The "knock wood" superstition is said to date back to the days of sylvan gods, when oak, ash and rowan were sacred trees whose deities would come to the assistance of the knocker.

After a long investigation a French scientist has declared that tuberculosis can be transmitted by the perspiration of a person afflicted with the disease, the germs passing through the pores.

The known coal areas of the United States cover about 310,000 square miles and there are about 160,000 square miles more that are believed to be underlain with marketable coal.

For vessels using the Suez canal there has been developed a searchlight throwing branched rays of light to prevent blinding the pilots of vessels coming from the opposite directions.

Most of the so-called chicory now being used in Italy is being made of dried figs. It is said that dried figs are, at least, as good for this purpose as chicory, and are now in great demand.

Texas, which, in 1850, stood twelfth in rank, is now the seventh state in the American Union in point of wealth. It is first in point of size and fifth in population, and its railroads are of higher value than those of any other state.

Projects for drying the Zuyder Zee in Holland have been revived. A bill is now before the Netherlands parliament to appropriate money for the work. The cost is estimated at $90,000,000, part of which is to cover indemnity to fishermen.

No great war of our time has ended during the winter months, nor, with the exception of the Russo-Japanese war, has any begun then. For a century all wars have begun in the spring, summer or early autumn, and ended between March and early August.

The Gilbert and Ellice islands, in the Pacific ocean, which were proclaimed a British protectorate in 189 have now been annexed to the British empire as a crown colony. The population of these islands was reported in 1911, to be 26,417 natives and 446 foreigners.

More than 200,000 Belgian refugees are now being cared for in Britain, many of the skilled artisans having found ready welcomes and steady employment in the English industries, while others are following professions though it is much more difficult for those to fit in.

A novelty in pistols has been perfected for use by the United States signal corps for the purpose of communicating at night. Cartridges firing spurts of flame, of various hues, are used for ammunition, the color of the flame carrying a definite message to the distant lookout.

One of the choicest "sinecures" in the British service is that of the man who tastes "K of K's" food before it is served to the war chief, a process which has been rigidly followed since it was discovered, some months ago, that meals had been cooked for Kitchener by a German spy.

A company has been organized in Spain for operating wireless telephone systems in Spanish cities, also to conwith the Spanish possessions in Afriwith the Sapnish possessions in Africa. It is proposed to erect wireless stations at Cordoba, Seville, Cadiz, Huelva and 29 other places.

The Peace Page

GOOD LIVING

MARTHA HOLDEN.

It has often been urged, and with ason, that the average health of ople living in town is better than at of people living in the country. e farmers' diet has long been a bject of criticism by those who ofess to know.

I remember visiting once in a Geran household in the country, where uit, bread and coffee constituted e breakfast. I suppose the farm en had meat and potatoes. I do ot remember. What I do recall was e fact that the women of the usehold had excellent complexions, d all the meals seemed simple and ee from grease.

Frying in fat is the cause of much d food, rather I should have said, mmering in lard. Because it is the w process whereby the fat enters to the potatoes, doughnuts or, as e case may be, that makes them e enemies of the human stomach. uick frying is less hurtful, but no ying is better. When we learn to il and to broil, rather than to fry, en a long step is achieved toward holesome cooking.

I am often struck with the quanty of things a farmer's wife who is p-to-date is expected to know. She as to be almost as versatile as a oving picture star, quite as active, d all without the salary. Said one these fine all around women to me e other day: "A farmer's wife also as to be a family doctor. Take my n case, for instance. Our nearest ysician lives five miles away. If calls, it costs $3.00, and this is out the question for every little ailnt in a family of eight epople. e doctor would soon own the m if we had to depend on him bitually.

"We manage to keep well by foling health rules. First and forest is the observance of a balanced d ration. 'Trust in the Lord, and ep your bowels open,' was Lyman echer's slogan, and it is the best alth text we have in our house.

"A glass of bran and water before dtime, old-fashioned slippery elm rk in water, coarse cereals, bran ead and no potatoes for several als, are all helps. Plenty of fruit, d always some fruit before breakfast, preferably the acid of orange or grape fruit, will cleanse the mouth and put an edge to the appetite.

"In the matter of colds, go after them early," continued my farmer's wife. "I don't give much medicine, but I believe in sweats, baths and hot drinks. Hot blankets, flaxseed tea and hot lemonade, taken in time, may stave off pneumonia. Do not make herb teas too strong, but hot horehound or catnip tea are advantageous in producing sweat. For sore throat the cold compress is a safe and simple cure.

"Another safeguard to health that we emphasize is extra cleanliness about the milk pans and the refrigerator. Our churn is scalded, and our milk pails and pans boiled up once a week with borax water. The refrigerator is completely washed with boiling water in which has been dissolved two tablespoonsful of soda. I then rinse it with cold water and dry inside with a clean, soft cloth. A refrigerator is a great breeding place for germs, and cases of diphtheria may result from a filthy accumulation of food particles on the floor or shelves.

"The pantry and cupboard shelves should be covered with white oil cloth pasted on with flour paste. These may then be wiped frequently and will last longer and look cleaner than paper covered shelves, no matter how elaborate the scallops may be.

"We are very particular at our house about all food being covered that goes into pantry, cellar or refrigerator. Flies and dust are always in circulation, and they often bring to food that is in their way disease germs that undermine the health of the entire family. Don't begrudge the extra time it takes to cover a dish of food or a crock of butter. It is time well spent.

"Charles Sumner, when asked what, in his judgment, were the two most prominent factors in the advancement of civilization, replied, 'The schoolmaster and good roads.'

"If he were living today I believe he would add to those Right Food, and that he would mean the food that is cleanly and intelligently prepared by the house mother for the health of her family."

COZY CORNER

Our Motto:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

The Big Telescope.

Let us have some more of those good ters from California. I read with uch pleasure American Classic and Fine Trip. I visited that state in '93 d had the time of my life. From n Francisco I traveled south on the cific ocean, taking a freight steamer, reka, which carried a few passenrs and delivered freight to all the all ports along the coast. We pped long enough to see these little ns, and at Monterey we had time visit the famous Hotel Del Monte th its lovely surroundings and other ces of interest.

At 7 p. m. our ship steamed out of e bay of Monterey into a dense fog d all night long the fog horn sounded warning. Our captain told us the xt morning he thought at one time it s all up with us. There suddenly peared a bright light ahead, which thought was the headlight of aner steamer. It was a phosphoresnt fish.

The trip was full of interest; at rt Hartford we gathered star-fish d Abalone shells from the side of cks. I left the steamer at Santa Barra, going to the rose-clad Arlington r the night and visiting the mission xt day, and then by rail to Ventura.

The next morning I was up early and ok a long stroll up the beach and thered some beautiful shells. As I turned I saw two horses and a buggy proaching. I was delightfully surised to find it was a gentleman after e I was a stranger in a strange ace and had no acquaintance there, t I was a friend of his sister and he d called at the hotel to see me and s told I had gone up the beach for walk. I had stopped at Ventura innding to take the stage to Mr. and rs. Bond's fruit ranch, half way beeen Ventura and Nordhoff, but this an had come to take me instead.

Mr. Bond's home was a tent-covered elling and a Spanish family did the rk. Ramona's home was little, but tumbled down hut. From Ventura went to Los Angeles and by steamer San Diego, stopping at beautiful ronado.

Another trip of great interest was to ck observatory. Starting from San se by stage, at noon we arrived at t. Hamilton just as the sun was setg. There was a rush of some of e passengers to see Saturn with a ng around it, before it disappeared, they said it would not be visible ain for 15 years. There was a large sembly in the observatory to hear. of. Bernard lecture and we each had r turn in looking through the small lescope and then through the 36-inch lescope, said to be the largest in the orld at that time. It was focused on nebula in the constellation of Herles. Through the smaller 'scopes it peared as bright and brighter lights, d through the largest it was billions stars.

The professor said, "Can you count em?" I have always felt a little oud of the fact that Prof. Bernard ked if I would like to turn the great me around.

Can someone tell us about Lake Tae? I also visited it and had a thrillg experience crossing the lake in a orm to Glenbrook to the fish hatchy.—Mrs. Hancock, Batavia, N. Y.

Write again about Lake Tahoe. Let have more California letters.—M. H.

West Virginia Mounds.

What could be more pleasant than o gaze upon a seemingly innumerable umber of hills and valleys covered ith a sheet of green where there are attle, sheep and other domestic animals grazing under the hot summer un, and the cool western breeze carying along mountains of fleecy clouds?

There are many beautiful rivers owing through our state. The largest s the Ohio, which has many historic ncidents connected with it. The early French explorers sailed down this iver, and France based her claim on t by the discovery of the river by LaSalle. At Point Pleasant, on this iver, was fought one of the battles between the frontiersmen and the Indians.

The mound at Moundsville is a very interesting place for tourists, as it is the work of the moundbuilders who are thought to be the ancestors of the Indians. The mound is 245 feet in diameter, 79 feet in height, with apex flat and 50 feet in diameter. The mound was opened in 1838, a tunnel 10 feet wide and seven feet high being made along the natural surface to the center. Then a shaft was sunk from apex to connect with the tunnel. Two vaults were discovered, which contained human skeletons, copper rings, bracelets, plates of mica, ivory beads, ornaments and an inscribed stone which has never been deciphered. C. B., Whippey, W. Va.

The Bird Day Cause.

Nature is wonderfully instructive in her varied forms of aesthetic power of impression, so we should learn to observe the beautiful that manifests itself on every side. Thus we should realize that birds are both beautiful and useful to an extent that renders us morally responsible for their protection.

Cats, dogs and guns destroy millions of song birds annually. This loss of useful bird life means an increase of destructive insect pests that cause enormous losses in crops. If these birds could have been spared, they would have destroyed enough insects to save the farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars in preventing crop losses due to insect pests. So the meaning of Bird day is obvious; but we should be practical enough to be considerate with the birds every day, for we should seek something higher than destroying the beautiful and useful in bird life.

So let us give our innerselves an overhauling, so we can seek the poetic, aesthetic and sublime and learn to consider toting guns, wearing sportsmen's garb and needlessly killing useful life repulsive if not immoral.

God did not create the beautiful for men to find pleasure in destroying. We should be caretakers, not destroyers, in our dominion over nature's works. So let us all do something in behalf of bird protection, reforestation and aesthetic progress. The Peace Page family should be a powerful force for good along these lines, but we must all work to make this possible. Indifference is an obstruction to progress.—W. E. Elmholtz, Ohio.

HOUSEHOLD

Blood Poisoning Remedy.

There are so many cases of blood poison in these days from some slight injury, I will send a remedy that has been tried in our family more than once. Where the skin is broken and the wound is painful and begins to swell and shows red streaks, it will stop the pain and take out the poison. Put catnip through the meat grinder, green if you can get it. If not, use the dry leaves and blossoms; add about a third as much brown sugar as you have of catnip. If the dry is used a few drops of water will be needed to dissolve the sugar, but with the green there will be plenty of moisture. Use as a poultice, changing as it becomes dry. We ground some last fall, dried it and kept it in a can with some brown sugar near it, for some time. You might need it in a hurry and not have the sugar.—Mrs. D. R.

If I Should Die Tonight.

By Ben King.

If I should die tonight,
And you should come to my cold corspse and say,
Weeping and heartsick, o'er my lifeless clay—
If I should die tonight,
And you should come, in deepest grief and woe,
And say, "Here's that ten dollars that I owe,"
I might arise in my large white cravat,
And say, "What's that?"
If I should die tonight,
And you should come to my cold corpse and kneel,
Clasping the bier to show the grief you feel;
I say, if I should die tonight,
And you should come to me, and there and then,
Just even hint 'bout paying me that ten,
I might arise the while, but I'd drop dead again.

BRICKLEY, FORMER HARVARD STAR, TO WED

MISS AGNES COAKLEY & CHARLES E. BRICKLEY.

Boston, June 1.—The engagement of Miss Agnes Coakley, well known in Boston social circles to Charles E. Brickley, former famous football star on the Harvard team, is announced here.

Miss Coakley is 19 years old and the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Coakley.

Since his graduation from Harvard in 1915, Mr. Brickley has been in the insurance business. He lives with his family in Everett, Mass. Last season he coached the Johns Hopkins football team.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

ALAS, how different life would be if a woman could only fall in love with a 60-horsepower brain and a one-horsepower heart!

A happy marriage may be the one divine miracle which makes a woman a "success;" but an unhappy one, at least keep her from being called a failure.

To make a man perfectly happy, tell him he works too hard, that he spends too much money, that he is "misunderstood" or that he is "different;" none of this is necessarily complimentary, but it will flatter him infinitely more than merely telling him that he is brilliant, or noble, or wise, or good.

After a woman has lain awake half the night in order to be able to call her husband in time to catch his train, it's rather hard to be hated for it just like an alarm clock.

If a husband should treat his wife as politely as he does a perfect stranger she would probably have a queer feeling that she ought to have a chaperon about.

When you see the kind of men some girls marry, you wonder whether they have been reading burnt-orange novels, or just hate to work for a living.

A man is so unoriginal that you never can tell by the violence of his expletives whether he has discovered that his heart is broken, committed suicide, or merely stubbed the toe of his new tan shoes.

The big storms of life seldom wreck the ship of matrimony; it's the little morning squalls of temper and evening gusts of impatience that at last wear it out, so that it just founders of its own accord.

A courageous man will "try anything once," but a fool wants to try everything once.

A confirmed bachelor is usually just a man who is practically incapable of forgetting himself long enough to fall in love with somebody else.

Take care of a husband's digestion and his love will take care of itself; devotion and dyspepsia are never found in the same house, and the path to most divorces is paved with waffles and flannel cakes.

There is no man so impregnable and unimpressionable as a bachelor of 35; because at that age he has lost all his illusions about woman—and has not yet discovered that she is indispensable.

LITTLE ANSWERS TO BIG QUESTIONS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Is it proper for a young lady, who has been keeping company with a young man for about a year, to accept an invitation from his mother to spend the remainder of the night, after attending a party, at his parents' residence?—F. H., Mich.

It is perfectly proper for the girl to accept such an invitation from the boy's mother.

—OUR— Correspondents

Mrs. Nancy J. Northup, Augusta, Kan., is happy over 90 cards received, and thanks you.

"My husband drove across Delaware last week to Delaware Bay for trout," says Salome Somers, Md. "He returned the next day and brought eight bushelss to put them up in salt. He brought the children shells and water-washed stones. But my elder daughter, aged 4, does not think them clean enough, so she washes them on an average of twice a day."

Mrs. Harriet L. Burwell, Los Gatos, Cal., thanks you for all the kind mementoes, and asks you to call if you are in her town.

Mrs. M. B. Searle, Hammond, Wis., who is often pleasantly on our page, needs your comfort. From a fall, she is now confined in a Minnesota hospital, and finds it pretty lonely among strangers. The home address will reach her.

"The Vermont sugar season has now closed," says Mrs. G. B. of Vermont, "and sowing of grains is being advanced with rapidity. Very soon the apple trees will be in blossom, the luscious fruit following a very few weeks in their wake. Dandelions are now in their prime, people in this section digging them for greens, which are fine cooked with several slices of freshened pork and potatoes. After our dandelion season is over, we have horseradish, which is cooked the same way. By keeping the young leaves picked, these will last nearly all summer, or until the early vegetables grow in the garden."

S. I. H. frequently sends poems direct to persons asking for them, but very seldom gets a "Thank you" for it. I can harly realize that any member of our courteous Blade family could be so negligent as this. It pays to be polite, even if you have no higher motive. Let us all learn to say "Thank you."

Mrs. M. Potter, Mich., sends the Indian Captive's Lament with this remark: "I remember when a little girl I would sing this to get the baby to sleep, and my father would ask who it was begging so. It is an old-time song, and I would like to see it in the Poets' Corner. Perhaps there are others who would like it. It is certainly a relic."

"Live as long as you may, the first 20 years form the larger part of your life. They appear so when they are passing; they seem so when we look back on them; and they take up more room in our memory than all the years that come after them. Take good care of the first 20 years of your life. On the use which you make of them your happiness and usefulness in after years will very largely depend. See that they are spent in learning right habits and cultivating good tastes. It is better to be safe than sorry."

Poems Wanted.

The Soul of the Violin.
They Say the Master Is Coming.
The Ship That Never Returned.
Alla Ackbar.

BOYS! GIRLS! Here's Something For You—FREE—From PAWNEE BILL

Just send me your name and I'll send you the "Thrilling Story of My Life" in the Wild West, and I'll also tell you how I am going to give beautiful Shetland ponies to dozens of the boys and girls who read my story. Remember, you get the story without a cent of cost, and you can get a fine, gentle Shetland pony FREE, too.

PAWNEE BILL Will Send You His Thrilling Life Story FREE

My FREE BOOK also will tell you just how you can get a nice Shetland pony without paying a single penny for him. I have a lot of fine, gentle ponies and want to give them all to deserving boys and girls. Wouldn't you just love to have one of these likable fellows—the finest playmate ever for any boy or girl? Just think of the fun you would have riding and driving him! Besides telling you how to get a pony, remember my book also tells about my life in the Wild West. Send me your name right away.

This is "PAWNEE BILL"

Write PAWNEE BILL, 510 Capital Building, Topeka, Kansas.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Boosts His County.

I live in Ashe county, North Carolina, in the western part of the state. Until 1915 it was one of the out-of-the-way places, as we have been without a railroad.

The Appalachian mountains traverse the county, giving us a high and healthful altitude. In fact, our natural advantages are almost unsurpassed, and our natural resources are very great, but, up to this time, they have not been developed nor utilized. A new era has dawned. The crisis has come, and the citizens are awakening to the fact that this is the great crucial moment in which the future destiny of Ashe county must be shaped. Connected, as she now is, with the outside world, and thrown, face to face, with the realities of life, we must prepare to grapple with them.

The possibilities are immense. Her natural advantages and healthful climate, her undeveloped resources, and her picturesque scenery make her inviting to the business man as well as tourists and invalids. Her mountain scenery is unrivaled. With all these natural assets, and with citizens capable of and willing to hold her to the highest standard of citizenship, there seems to be nothing to hinder Ashe county, once the most isolated county of the old North state.—M. D. Blackburn, N. C.

Leshorn Trees.

Whitetop mountain is excelled in altitude by only one mountain east of the Mississippi river, and that is Mt. Mitchell, in North Carolina. From the foot, to near the summit of the mountain the surface is covered with a variety of forest timber. We then come to "The Old Field." On this there is a fine, tough wild grass. Many horses and cattle are grazed on this grass during the spring and summer. This field has never been cleared, but was naturally barren of timber.

The top of the mountain is covered with leshorn trees. This tree is similar in appearance to the white pine, but does not grow as large. The leaves are darker, the branches thicker, and it is far more beautiful than the pine.

Among these beautiful trees the ground is covered with a nice green moss. "The Everglades," about an eighth of an acre, without any timber on it, but surrounded with leshhorns, and covered with moss, is a healthful spot on this mountain.

These leshhorns grow in many different shapes—some branch out into such a thick cluster that a person could lie down and sleep upon the branches. There are two almost ice-cold springs on this mountain, which is a pleasure to visitors.—C. C., Barker, Va.

A Bird Lover.

I live in a country village in Northeastern Indiana, and, on my dwelling premises, have homes for 11 families of martins and for 10 families of wrens. The chipney birds build their nests and raise their young in the rambler rose bushes, and the robins and orioles in the shade trees, and, as much as we can, we allow nothing to disturb them.

The birds seem to know that they won't be hurt. Sometimes, when my wife is out working among her flowers, the little wrens will come and sit within two feet of her and sing. One robin builds her nest in our neighbor's porch each year.

I have been a reader of the Blade since 1864, and a subscriber most of that time. I read the Peace Page, and save a good many of the poems from the Poets' Corner. This is my first visit to the Peace Page.—Fred Schneider, Stroh, Ind.

Come again and often.—M. H.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

STIRRED EGG WITH CHEESE—Cut fine a half pound of cheese. Put it in a saucepan with a cupful of thin cream, a tablespoonful of butter, a half teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper. Heat over a slow fire, stirring frequently; when the cheese has melted add five well beaten eggs and stir until the mixture is smoothly thickened and like a very thick custard. Serve at once with strips of toast.

ORANGE SPONGE.—Soak a half package of gelatine in a half cupful of cold water, then stand over the kettel till dissolved. Add one cupful of sugar and again stir until dissolved; then take off and add two cupfuls of strained orange juice and set aside. When beginning to thicken stir often until as thick as soft custard. Then add the whites of four eggs whipped to a stiff dry froth and beat slowly and steadily until the sponge is very thick. Turn into a wetted mold, put aside in a cold place until sufficiently firm to turn out.

RHUBARB DUMPLINGS.—Make a rich biscuit crust with one quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, four tablespoonfuls of shortening and sweet milk to mix to a soft dough. Roll out and cut in four-inch squares. Put a large spoonful of finely cut rhubarb and one piece of loaf sugar on each, draw the paste together and pinch to keep the fruit from oozing. Place close together in a greased dripping pan. Pour in a scant half cupful of cold water, cover closely with a second pan and bake for 40 minutes in a hot oven, uncovering 10 minutes before serving. Serve with hard sauce.

BEEF GOULASCH.—Cut two pounds of lean beef from the cross rib, into finger lengths; chop fine a large onion and brown it in a tablespoonful of hot melted dripping; add one heaping tablespoonful of flour and stir often until well browned. To this add one scant teaspoonful of salt, the same quantity of paprika and one pint of hot water, strring until smoothly thickened. Drop in the meat, cover and simmer for two hours or until the meat is very tender.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

At School.

Have you forgotten me, Brown Hands of Ky? I haven't forgotten you, even though I haven't heard from any of you in a long time.

I am going to school in the Lincoln Memorial University and think it is one of the best places I know of. It is situated in the mountains of eastern Tennessee and close to Cumberland Gap, a place made historical by the brave Daniel Boone, and also by the Civil War.

The town is sheltered by high peaks, very rough and hard to climb. It is said that the place was captured and held by both North and South, during the war. Last Saturday some boys and girls, together, with our deans, went up to the pinnacle and spent the day. We had our dinners on a large flat rock.

The scenery was beautiful — you could see for miles.

It was announced at the table today that all girls who would join in and help clean off our grounds around the hall might have some candy to pull, and, of course, we were all anxious to help. We did a fine lot of work and made our grounds look beautiful, but I am afraid we worked harder pulling candy than we did raking lawns. — Alice Parsons, Harrogate, Tenn.

Of Wisconsin.

We once lived in the jack-pine region of Wisconsin, in a little house of four rooms. The country was thinly settled. We lived five miles from church and market, but only a quarter of a mile from school. Papa was the teacher, and the school was made up of Danes, Irish, Germans, Bohemians and English, but we all enjoyed our school. There were plenty of deer, partridge, jack rabbits and some bear. My papa killed a big black bear just across the road from the house. I saw him shot.

We lived only a mile from the Eagle river, which has beautiful falls and was a fine trout stream. We used to catch great strings of speckled trout. We often took our dinners, and, with three or four families, went five miles to the Peshtigo river to see the Caldron falls. There we could walk for nearly a quarter of a mile, through a channel of stone, which we called the "Golden Stairs." When we came near the edge of the river, and the sun was shining, we could see a rainbow, caused by a mist sent up from the water splashing on the rocks. One time, when we were there, the men were driving logs over the falls. When large logs passed over the falls they would disappear from sight until they were some distance down the river. There are many lakes in Wisconsin and every August my uncle's family and ours would take our tents and go to Wolf lake and camp for a week or two. Aunt and mamma would bake great pans of bread, gather string beans, tomatoes, cucumbers and onions until we would have nearly a wagon load, for if any of us had lost our appetite we were sure to find it at Wolf lake, and, too, we often had people visit us at the lake. Let me tell you no one ever came to the lake fishing, while we were there, and went home without fish, for we always had plenty to spare.

I am in the sixth grade at school and hope to finish the eighth grade in two years. Then I expect to go to high school. There are a number of boys and girls in this neighborhood that are working their way through high school.—Opal Burns, Custer, Mich., R. No. 2.

SHORT AND SWEET

J. B. Albertson, Nancy, Ky., says he lives in the mountains of Kentucky, the country that God smiled on in the creation of the world.

Mollie Harper, Mocksville, W. Va., has five brothers and two sisters. She goes to school and helps to tend the chickens, turkeys and geese.

Bertha Norton, Shinglehouse, Pa., says that one of the natural wonders of her state is the ice mine in Potter county. If you enter it in winter you will find it warm, but in summer it is intensely cold. Bertha would like to hear from Brown Eyes of Nebraska.

Edna Young, Stanford, Ind., has five brothers and four sisters. One of her brothers is with the coast artillery service in Honolulu.

Alfretta Ray, Custer, Mich., likes to play baseball.

Bessie Whitten, Sugar Tree, W. Va., delights in spring and wishes that all boys and girls could be out in the sunshine.

Anne E. Miller, Viola, W. Va., lives near Moundsville, where the Indians used to be.

Laura Marshall, Craftsbury, Vt., is in the fourth grade and has four brothers and four sisters.

Zella Hedge, Snowville, Va., asks for cards.

Cena Smith, Looneyville, W. Va., has two squirrels and two bantam chickens for pets. Ona, her sister, likes good books and music.

Hazel and Mabel Casto, Fair Plains, W. Va., are cousins, 15 and 14 years of age.

Lucy Rowley, Ravenswood, W. Va., has for her favorite pets sheep and cats.

Martha Shaffer and Walter Shafer, Mason Town, W. Va., like the letters.

Jennie Laughridge, Roxbury, O., lives with her aunt and uncle, her mother being dead. Jennie has a black dog, Nig, who meets her every night coming from school.

Berton Harris, Oswegatchie, N. Y., likes to take care of horses and cows, as does his brother Roscoe, 14.

Florence Inman, Elwell, Mich., has chickens and a dog for pets.

Pauline L. Biggs, Elwell, Mich., has music for her hobby.

Garnett Midkiff, Midkiff, W. Va., lives among the hills, near a beautiful river.

Easel and Anna Hill, Thomas and Fred Butler, Strange Creek, W. Va., ask for cards.

Darrel McConkey, Lost Creek, W. Va., has a rooster for a pet, which will take anything to eat out of his hand and give it to the hens. Darrel wants to hear from children located near the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone Park, or the mountains.

Lucretia Wood, W. Va., lives on a farm, with her two aunts. She loves to raise chickens.

POETS' CORNER

The Lips That Touch Liquor Shall Never Touch Mine.

By Harrit Glanezrrook.

Alice Lee stood awaiting her lover one night,
Her cheeks flushed and glowing, her eyes full of light;
She had placed a sweet rose 'mid her bright golden hair,
No flower of the forest e'er looked half so fair
As she did that night, as she stood by the door
Of the cot where she dwelt by the side of the moor.

Her lover had promised to take her a walk,
And she'd built all her hopes on a long, pleasant talk;
But the daylight was fading, and also, I ween,
Her temper was failing, 'twas plain to be seen,
For now she'd stand still, then a tune she would hum,
And impatiently mutter, "I wish he would come."

"You may say what you like, 'tis not pleasant to wait,
And William has oft kept me waiting of late;
I know where he stays, 'tis easy to tell—
He spends many an hour at the sign of the bell;
I wish he would keep from such places away;
His rakish companions do lead him astray."

She heard a quick step, and her young heart beat fast,
As she said, "I am glad he is coming at last;"
But 'twas only a neighbor who hastened to speak,
As he mark'd the quick flush on the young maiden's cheek;
And his aged eye twinkled with pleasure and glee
As he merrily laughed, "So you're waiting, I see.

"Now don't think at all I'm intending to blame,
For love ought to ne'er be a subject for shame;
But I tell you, to warn you; I fancy, my lass,
Young William is getting too fond of the glass;
And oh! if you wish for the love that endures,
Say the lips that touch liquor shall never touch yours!"

He went on his way, but the truth he'd impressed
Took root and sank deep in the young maiden's breast,
And strange things she scarce could account for before,
Now appeared plain as she pondered them o'er;
She then said, with a look of deep sorrow and fright,
"I really believe that the old man is right.

"When William next comes I will soon let him know
He must give up the liquor, or else he must go;
'Twill be a good chance, I've no doubt to prove
In he's really sincere in his vows of deep love;
He must give up at once and forever the wine,
For teh lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine!"

She heard a quick step coming over the moor,
And a merry voice which she'd oft heard before,
And ere she could speak a warm arm held her fast
And a manly voice whispered, "I've come, love, at last;
I'm sorry that 'Ive kept you waiting like this,
But I know you'll forgive me — then give me a kiss."

But she shook the bright curls on her beautiful head,
And drew herself up, while quite proudly she said:
"Now, William, I'll prove if you really are true,
For you say that you love me—I don't think you do!
If really you love me you must give up the wine,
For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine!"

He looked quite amazed, "Why, Alice, tis clear
You really are getting quite jealous my dear."
"In that you are right," she replied.
"You'll soon love the liquor far better than me;
I'm jealous, I own, of the poisonous wine,
And the lips that imbibe it shall never touch mine!"

He turned then quite angry, "Confound it," he said,
"What nonsense you've got in your dear little head.
But I'll see if I can't soon remove it from thence.
Said she, "'Tis not nonsense; 'tis sound common sense,
And I mean what I say, and this you will find—
I don't often change when I've made up my mind."

He stood all irresolute, angry, perplexed,
She never before saw him look half so vexed,
But she said, "If he talks all his life I wont' flinch;"
And he talked, but he never could move her an inch.
He then cried with a look of despair and a groan,
"Oh! Alice, your heart is as hard as a stone!"

But though her heart beat in his favor quite loud,
She still firmly kept to the vow she had vow'd;
And at last, without even a tear or a sigh,
She said, "I am going! so, William, good bye!
"Nay, stop," he then said, "I'll choose one of the two,
I'll give up the liquor in favor of you!"

Now William oft had great cause to rejoice
For the hour he had made sweet Alice his choice,
And he blessed through the whole of a long, useful life
The fate that had given him his dear little wife;
And she, by her firmness, won to us that night,
One who, to our cause, is an ornament bright!

Oh! that each fair girl in our Abstinence Band
Would say, "I will never give my heart or my hand
Unto one whom I ever had reason to think
Would taste one small drop of the vile, cursed drink;"
But say, when you're wooed, "I'm a foe to the wine,
And the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine"

Never Give Up.

By Mrs. J. M. Hunter.

I set my yellow bantam
On half a dozen eggs;
She cuddled down upon them,
Although it cramped her legs.

She set, and set, and settled,
And didn't seem to mind
If all the other poultry
The bugs and worms did find.

She'd turn the wee eggs over
And give a loving cluck—
I tell you that dear biddy
Just has a lot of pluck.

For three long weeks she stood it,
And—then—one balmy day
I heard a sort of chirping
A coming from the hay.

I looked, and, would you b'lieve it?
That little hen of mine
Had half a dozen chickens,
And my! but they were fine!

Suppose she'd been impatient
And given up the game—
She wouldn't be worth having,
And—folks—is—just—the—same.

The Birds in Rhyme.

P. C. Hasten.

The robin calls as twilight falls,
When day's last trace is fleeting,
And quickly awake, at dawn's first break,
To a sleeping world a greeting.
The skylark swings on graceful wings,
The thrush and bluebird nesting,
The finch atwhita and phoebe aflit
From limb to limb unresting.
The kildeers wail along the trail,
The nighthawk shrill is screaming,
And the cardinal note, from scarlet throat,
Ecstatic carols streaming.
The mourningdove, from hidden cove,
Echoes forth a pathetic cooing.
The pigeon cock, a pompous dock,
Pursues an arduous wooing.
The saucy way of roguish jay,
Oft leading him to despise,
Though meagerly lives, with whistle he gives
Cheery salute neath wintry skies.
The timed quail, concealed 'midst the swale,
Sounds his mating-call "Bob White,"
And petite wren, a-brooding, then,
Her nest is placed from sight.
If sparrows steal a tempting meal,
'Tis no more than barest sustenance,
The parasites and pests destroyed suggests
Pays for them all a penitence,
Hail! Feathered friends, your melody blends
Into one sweet, joyous assistance,
And but for the pleasures of these feathered treasures
Life would be a dull existence.

A Rainy Harvest.

By A. D. Burkett.

My! Doesn't this beat all!
Just rains, and rains, and rains!
And when it doesn't rain it pours!
Can't cut the wheat, nor make the hay!
Seems like it rains 'bout every day!
Our binder's settin' in the field—
Can't get it out!
If this keeps up a week or two
I guess the Chinese folks
Will see that binder comin' thru.
But
we're
a livin'
yet.

Been nineteen years
Since we have had a time like this.
It came in threshing, then,
And harvesting of oats.
That time, the grain grew in the shock,
And when the sun
Would get the upper hand a bit,
And shine, we tore the shocks apart
And set them up again.
Land sakes! We did that thing—
Don't know how many times!
Just wore it out about
A dryin' it.
And when we got it threshed,
We poured it on the big barn floor
And shoveled it and put in sticks, and tile;
And then it wasn't very good.
But
we're
a livin'
yet.

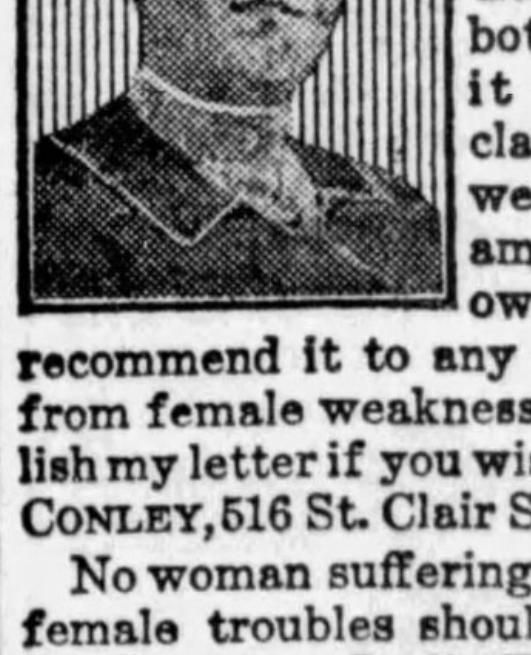
Potatoes rotted in the ground!
And weeds! My! Seemed like
A body couldn't do a thing
But just mow weeds.
Took off our shoes and went barefoot
And waded through the corn
And tried to clean it up a bit.
But 'twa'n't no use.
A fellow couldn't pull them weeds
As fast as they could grow. We gave it up
And put our shoes back on again—
But
we're
a livin'
yet.

I see some folks have given up hope
Of cutting wheat with binders,
And are cradlin' it.
My girlie's got a kodak
And she took a picture, tother day,
Of five men in one field
A gatherin' harvest
Like they did in olden times.
It sets a fellow dreamin'
Till he almost feels like writin' poetry
To see them men
A swingin' down across that field,
And bindin' wheat by hand.
I do declare,
In spite of all this rain,
I'm
glad
I'm livin'
yet.

I can't quite understand this world sometimes.
Some says its "providence," and some,
That this world's set to run
With just a little wabble
In the weather works.
We're always sure of heat and cold
And sun and rain,
But one can't always tell
If he had better take his duster,
Or the family umbrel',
Well—It's been this way all our lives,
And
we're
a livin'
yet.

And anyway, I calculate
This world's a whole lot better world
Than I could make. And 'twixt
The heat and cold, and sun and rain,
And drowned crops, and gathered grain,
Heart-breaking loss, uplifting gain—
Year after year about the same—
The humble folks will be held up,
The proud bent down. And so,
Until the end, mankind shall know,
That
God
is
living
yet.

When Golden Locks Have Turned to Gray, to Mrs. Florence Ferdon, Breckinridge, Mich.



HELP FOR WORKING WOMEN

Some Have to Keep on Until They Almost Drop. How Mrs. Conley Got Help.

Here is a letter from a woman who had to work, but was too weak and suffered too much to continue. How she regained health:—

Frankfort, Ky.—"I suffered so much with female weakness that I could not do my own work, had to hire it done. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I tried it. I took three bottles and I found it to be all you claim. Now I feel as well as ever I did and am able to do all my own work again. I recommend it to any woman suffering from female weakness. You may publish my letter if you wish."—Mrs. JAMES CONLEY, 516 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice.—it will be confidential.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Child Labor.

Please tell me something about child labor legislation in the United States through this department.—V. S., Waynesville, N. C.

The first child labor law in the United States was passed in 1836 by the Massachusetts legislature. In 1904 the national child labor committee was organized to promote proper legislation along this line. During the eight years after the organization of this committee six states passed their first law on the subject. They were Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia. In Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Washington, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia the eight-hour day has been established. In 24 states, including the District of Columbia, night work of children under 16 years has been abolished; in six states night messenger service has been forbidden to those under 21, and in six other states to those under 18. Twenty of the states have established a 14-year age limit as the minimum for employment of children in industry.

North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina are the states which have not yet reached the 14-year age limit, even for employment in factories. The passage of the national children's bureau bill by congress in 1912 was due directly to the active efforts of the national child labor committee. Not only does this bill affect the interests of the children employed in industries, but also the interests of dependent, neglected, delinquent and defective children generally.

The minimum standard planned by the committee, the adoption of which is urged, is that no child under 14 can wisely be subjected to wage-earning occupations. Further, it urges that no child between 14 and 16 shall be employed at night, or for a longer period than eight hours a day, nor in an occupation known to be dangerous to life, health or morals. It also argues that no child be employed unless satisfactory evidence is given that he has a normal physical development; that before employment he shall be given an opportunity to lay at least the foundations of an American education, that those children, between 14 and 21, shall be guaranteed by suitable laws against specific employments under circumstances that menace the welfare of society, the restrictions to be graded volved, and that efforts must be according to the degree of hazard in-made to secure suitable compulsory school laws in harmony with child labor laws to guarantee against truancy and idleness.

Jess Willard.

I would like to have you give me an account of the life of Jess Willard, the prize fighter.—R. C. H., Meadow Dale, W. Va.

Jess Willard, present heavyweight champion of the world, was born December 29, 1887, in Pottawatomie county, Kansas. His weight averages 230 pounds, and he is six feet six inches in height. He won the heavyweight championship when he knocked out Jack Johnson in the 26th round at Havana, Cuba, on April 5, 1915.

The record of his fights up to the year of 1914 is as follows: In 1911 he knocked out Ed Burke in the third round at El Reno, Okla., March 7; Louis Fink in the third round at Oklahoma City, March 25; Al Mandeno in the fourth round at Oklahoma City, April 14; Joe Cavanaugh in the eleventh round at Oklahoma City, April 29; and Bill Shiller in the fourth round at Oklahoma City, June 8. He lost on a foul to Louis Fink in the tenth round in Supulpa, Okla., February 15, and won from Frank Lyon in the tenth round at Elk City, Okla., July 4, and from Mike Comisky in the tenth round at Hammond, Okla., July 16.

In 1912 Willard knocked out John Young in the sixth round at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 23; Frank Bowers in the third round at St. Charles, Ill., June 29; John Young in the fifth round at South Chicago, Ill., July 2; Sailor White in the first round at Buffalo, N. Y., December 2; and Soldier Kearns in the eighth round at New York, December 27. No decision was rendered in his 10-round bout in New York with Arthur Pulky and Luther McCarty on July 29 and August 19.

In 1913 the champion knocked out Frank Bauer in the fifth round at Fort Wayne, Ind., January 22; Jack Leon in the fourth round at Fort Wayne, March 5; Bull Young in the eleventh round at Vernon, Cal., August 22; George Davis in the second round at Buffalo, N. Y., December 12, and George Rodel in the ninth round at New Haven, Conn., December 29. He drew with Charley Miller in four rounds at San Francisco, June 27, and won the decision from Al Williams in eight rounds at Reno, Nev., July 4; from Jack Reed in two rounds at Fort Wayne, November 24; and Carl Morris in 10 rounds at New York, December 3. No decision was rendered in Willard's 10-round bout with George Rodel at Milwaukee, November 17.

Government Whitewash.

I would like to have the Question and Answers department publish the recipe for mixing government whitewash.—R. L. P., Marissa, Ill.

Slake one-half bushel of slaked lime in boiling water, covering it to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid, and add a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, one-half pound Spanish whiting, and one pound glue dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hung over a slow fire, in a glue pot. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir well and let stand for several days covered from dust. It is better to apply the mixture hot.

Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used, put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brushes. Coloring may be put in and made of any shade. Spanish brown stirred in will make red pink, more or less deep, according to the quantity. Finely pulverized, common clay will make a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chrome goes further and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. The darkness of the shades is determined by the quantity of the coloring used. Green must not be mixed with lime.

Movements of Moon.

I do not understand the movements of the moon in its relation to the sun and earth. Will you kindly explain them?—W. I. P., Fitchburg, Mass.

The moon is visible to us only by means of the sun's light reflected from her surface, as are the planets and their satellites. The sun, of course, shines on but half of the moon's surface. As the moon circles around the earth every 29½ days (about), consequently we see, except at full moon, only a greater or less portion of the illuminated hemisphere.

Now let us follow the moon on her circuit of 29½ days, beginning at the point marked "New Moon." Here she is between us and the sun, her dark hemisphere is turned toward us, and we do not see her at all. Many people do not realize that there are about three days and nights in every lunation—29½ days—that the moon is entirely invisible to us, for the reason just stated. "New Moon" is at the moment when the moon is nearest the sun—that is, in conjunction with him. This is the date given in almanacs, and not the date when the new moon becomes visible to us.

On the second or third day after conjunction, in the evening, a little after sunset, the moon has moved far enough in her orbit for us to see a narrow crescent of the lighted surface, which we call the new moon. If the sky be cloudless and the atmospheree clear, we can see the remainder of the side of the moon turned toward us. This is because the sun's light reflects from the earth to the moon and back to our eyes. As the lighted portion of the moon grows larger, the moonlight becomes so strong as to overpower the faint earth lights.

It is plain that, as the moon travels on in her orbit, her position relatively to the earth and sun changes, so that we see more and more of the lighted side, and less and less of the dark side. Between the seventh and eighth day after conjunction we see half the lighted side, and the moon is said to be in her first quarter. Nearly seven more days elapse between this and full moon, more and more of her light side being shown, until we see all of it. Then the moon is farthest in her orbit from the sun.

After full moon, until the following new moon, we see less and less of the lighted half of the moon, and more and more of the dark half. But the convexity is now turned away from the sun. In the middle of this period, the last quarter presents a phase similar to the first quarter, except that the lighted half is reversed. The word "quarter" refers to one-fourth of the moon's orbit. At first quarter she has passed over one-fourth of her orbit from new moon; at last quarter she starts on the last fourth of her journey.

It must be remembered that the earth is inclined to the plane of its orbit. The moon is also inclined to the plane of her orbit. As she accompanies the earth on its course around the sun, her relative position to earth and sun is constantly changing. Hence, sometimes the crescent of the new moon is lower down than at others. Ignorant people speak of a "wet moon" or a "dry moon," referring to the place of the crescent. It will be seen it is a mere appearance, and the same sequent comes regularly in a cycle of several years, as do the eclipses.

American Flag.

Will you please tell me about the origin of the American flag and some of the facts concerning the flag?—I. M. D., Batavia, O.

The national flag had no single or definite origin. Before and during part of the Revolution many flags of different designs were used by different colonies and different companies of soldiers. There were also a great many private flags in use at the time of the war for separation from England. But in 1775 a committee recommended for a national flag the British unions plus 13 stripes. This design congress adopted.

Paul Jones claimed to have been the first to have raised the national flag, but it seems to have been one of the rattlesnake type; though that was not the kind selected by the congressional naval committee in 1776. In June, 1776, it was officially decided by congress and Washington, in view of the impending declaration to replace the union by a five-pointed star; but the first official adoption of a flag was on June 14, 1777, displacing the union by 13 stars, and using just the same number of stripes. The first use of the flag is disputed; it seems to have been improvised and run up over captured British standards at Fort Stanwix, August 8, 1777, after the battle of Oriskany, but a regular flag was made and carried at the battle of Brandywine in the following September.

When Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the union two new stripes and the same number of stars were added, and no further changes were made for 25 years. In 1818 it was finally ordered that the 15 stripes be reduced permanently to 13, in memory of the original colonies, and the stars keep pace with the total number of states on the July 4 after each admission. The arrangement of the stars was not specified and has been left to the taste of the makers.

Teachers' Qualifications.

Will you kindly tell what is required of teachers in the public schools before they are given certificates?—F. S., Chandler, Ind.

Certificates to teach are issued by state, county and district (city or town) education officers. Different systems are the state system (Vermont-Iowa); the state-county system (Georgia-Indiana); the state-county-local system (New York-Texas); the state-local system (Massachusetts-Alabama), and the county system found only in Delaware. There is a universal demand that certificates be issued only to persons of good moral character, that the experience to be accepted as a qualification for a certificate must be a successful experience, and that whatever examinations are given in physiology and hygiene, the nature and effects of stimulants and narcotics are included. Every certificate specifies the territory within which the holder may teach, the kinds of positions for which it is valid and the length of time for which it is issued.

These factors vary according to the laws of the different states. Certificates are issued upon the successful completion of an examination set by the proper authorities provided all other requirements are met. In nearly all states graduates of the normal schools are certified to teach the common branches, usually for life after successful experience. In some states college graduates receive a special certificate after having finished a certain amount of professional work. In more and more states it is becoming common to demand a high school graduation or equivalent for all certificates. Most of the states require knowledge in at least three professional subjects. Twenty-five states have fixed the age requirement for the lowest grade certificate at 18 years, two states require 16 years, eight states, 17 years, and one state, 21 years. Twelve states have no fixed age limit.

No state makes any experience requirement for the lowest certificate, though 12 states require experience for the middle certificate. Examinations and certificates are issued for high school teachers in nearly all the states, but the better high schools have set their standards higher, so that the practical certificate for many of them has become graduation from a reputable college. Diplomas from certain educational institutions are generally recognized as valid teachers' certificates or as a partial or complete fulfillment for certain certificates.

Marble Stains.

I would like to have you explain in these columns how to remove stains from monuments.—W. E. P., Eaton, N. Y.

To remove stains from marble mix an ox-gall with a fourth of a pound of soap-boiler's lye, and an eighth of a pound of oil of turpentine. To this add enough pipe clay earth to form a paste, which is then to be placed upon the surface of the marble for a time. Afterwards scrape this paste off. Repeat the application until the marble is perfectly clean. It is possible that a faint trace of the stain may be left, but it will be almost inappreciable. Should the stains be produced by oil they are first treated with petroleum for the purpose of softening the hardened oil. After doing, make the same application as for any other stain.

Live Stock Grades.

Please explain the grades by which cattle and other live stock are classed in when marketed.—A. H., Elm Hall, Mich.

When marketing live stock it is all divided into different grades and classes. Different classes occur with horses, sheep, cattle and swine, and within the class is a range of grade. In Chicago, with cattle for example, there are classes of (1) beef cattle, (2) butcher stock, (3) cutters and canners, (4) stockers and feeders, and (5) veal calves. There are also some other special classes, as Texas and western range cattle, distillers, baby beef, export, shipping and dressed beef steers and stags. The grades are made according to the quality and a price with some variation is placed on each grade. These grades rank as prime, choice, good, medium, common and inferior. A prime beef steer may bring seven cents a pound and an inferior one three and one-half cents.

Fires in U. S.

I would like to know how much has been lost in this country on account of fires.—L. M., Rupert, W. Va.

Fire losses in the United States far exceed those of any other civilized country, the loss annually amounting to approximately $200,000,000. In proportion to insurable values it has been computed that our national fire waste is from six to 20 times that of any European nation, and that in a normal year our per capita destruction of property by fire exceeds $2.50 as compared with only 33 cents in the six leading cities of Europe. There are a number of factors responsible for this appalling waste. They are the common use of wood for the construction of floors, walls and roofs; the limited amount of fireproof construction; absence of precaution against fire in non-fireproof risks; congestion of business sections in our large cities, and the absence, late adoption or poor enforcement of efficient municipal building regulations.

The following is the total loss by fire for certain years: In 1875 the loss was $78,102,285; 1880, $74,643,400; 1885, $102,818,796; 1890, $108,993,792; 1895, $142,110,233; 1900, $160,929,805; 1905, $165,221,650; 1906, $518,611,800; 1907, $215,084,709; 1908, $217,885,850; 1909, $188,705,150; 1910, $214,003,300; 1911, $217,004,575.

Miscellaneous.

D. R., Ripan, W. Va.—We do not think there is a single railroad that crosses the entire width of the United States though different systems connect with each other, forming a transcontinental route.

W. E. B., Camp Meeker, Cal.—We do not know what countries supplied England with arms and ammunition during the Boer war.

D. T., Flushing, Ohio—The city telephone lines use different style phones than do the eight and ten-party lines used in the country where one party can call up another without calling through central.

W. L. S., Eldred, Pa.—To obtain information upon legal questions you will have to see a lawyer as this department cannot answer such questions.

F. M. T., Wolcott, Ind.—In the United States army a company is supposed to consist of 100 men, a regiment of 1,000 men and a brigade of two regiments, or 2,000 men.

H. L., Sellersburg, Ind.—Some governments own their own munitions factories and others do not, though in time of war they assume any control over them that is necessary.

C. H., Moundsville, W. Va.—Our references do not give the name of the Virginia senator you mention as being opposed to West Virginia becoming a separate state.

G. B. D., Ethridge, Tenn.—We do not remember the story you mention as it was published too long ago.

L. M. B., Long Bottom, Ohio—The war now in progress in Europe is usually known as the European war or the Great war.

S. V., Milford, Mich.—The chief justice of the supreme court receives a salary of $15,000, and the associate justices get $14,500.

N. W. E., Marion, Mich.—We do not give the addresses of business firms in this department as it is against our rules.

G. S. H., Baldwin, N. C.—It would take too much space to print the postal rates and parcel post regulations in this department. Possibly your postmaster has a copy of the information you want that he could let you have.

C. M., Gilman, Ill.—Write to the commissioner of pensions at Washington, D. C. for the information you want concerning the pension laws.

V. M. L., Weston, W. Va.—The story, Tarzan of the Apes is published by the A. C. McClurg company of Chicago while Kazan is published by the Bobbs-Merrill company of Indianapolis.

T. S. M., Blantyre, N. C.—We have no biography of W. Averell.

W. P. A., Colton, S. D.—An alien who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States can vote in South Dakota. An alien may file petition for citizenship not less than two years after filing his intention and after not less than five years continuous residence in the United States.

E. H., Indianola, Ill.—The quotation, "The blood of the Martyrs Is the Seed of the Church" is from Tertullian, in Apologet.

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SKAGWAY OF 1916 DIFFERS FROM THAT OF OLDEN DAYS

Rough Element Vanishes and Summer Tourists Supplant the Bad Men.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.
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Skagway.

EIGHTEEN years ago Skagway was one of the most talked of towns in the world. It was the chief gate to the rich gold fields of the Klondike, and miners came by the thousands to tramp their way over the passes in order that they might get to the headwaters of the Yukon and float down to Dawson. A little later it became the terminus of the White Pass railway, which runs from here to White Horse, the head of the navigation of the Yukon; and within a short time it sprang from a village of tents to a bustling city of wood and stone of 15,000 population. The most of the citizens were transients who were moving back and forth from the gold mines. Then the mines began to play out, and the blood of Skagway grew weak. Drunk with prosperity, it demanded the gold cure, but the cream had been skimmed from the Klondike and the bottle was empty. The miners grew fewer and fewer, and the city dwindled and pined until it now has, all told, only five or six hundred.

The saloons and dance halls of the past have all disappeared. The hotels and rooming shacks have rotted away and many of the better class houses are vacant. The town has changed from a wide-open community of gamblers, fortune hunters and miners, to a staid little settlement which lives on the travelers who pass through on their way to Yukon territory and the interior of Alaska, and on the tourists who come north every season to see glaciers and other wonders of this southeastern part of the territory.

Is a Summer Resort.

As it is now, several hundred steamers call at Skagway every season and they bring thousands of passengers. Many take the continuous round trip, but many also stop off at Skagway for a few days or weeks. The place is fast becoming a summer resort. It has a mild climate with much less rain than other parts of the panhandle. In the immediate vicinity are a half dozen glaciers and not far away is Glacier bay, one of the greatest glacier gardens of the whole world. It is the scene of much of the work of John Muir, and there are the Muir glacier and others which he discovered. In addition Skagway offers no end of excursions which one can make on horseback, on foot or by motor boat, and he will find new things at every step or at every chug of the engine. Just now there is talk of building a great tourist hotel here, and the travel will increase as soon as our people awake to the wonders of Alaska and know they can be comfortably housed and fed while they enjoy them.

The interesting things of Alaska are not confined to the rocks, the mountains, the snow and the ice. As far as this part of the country is concerned, the latter is found only in the glaciers. The winters are such that there is no ice to speak of, and in summer Skagway is the greenest of green. Just now great beds of white clover grow on the sides of the streets, and the hills are covered with bushes and wild flowers. Many of the residents have garden patches, where they grow all the vegetables used by the town. I saw one patch of raspberries this morning which had bushes as high as my head and berries as thick as my thumb. I saw rhubarb with leaves as big as two pages of this newspaper, and stems that reached to my shoulders.

One of the flower gardens I visited was that of Mr. F. J. Weber, who is in charge of the shops of the White Pass railway. He is a business man with a great love for nature. He has more than 40 varieties of dahlias and those of every color and tint. Some are snow white, some blood red and others of a delicate salmon. He has even blue dahlias of the deep hue of the mountains far off in the distance.

A Town of Flowers.

And such dahlias! The stems of some of the plants reached to a height of nine feet, and their blossoms were as big around as dinner plates. I took my two-foot rule and found that this was so by actual measure. One blossom was nine inches wide. Its color was purple. Another, a geisha dahlia with blossoms of old gold and fiery red, measured more than 10 inches from side to side. Indeed, the size of the flowers was so great that I had myself photographed standing at the roots on one of the plants to make the sun give his testimony to the truth of my story. The stem reached so high above me that I could just touch the blossom, and as I looked up, the flower seemed as big as a pie pan. Nevertheless, it grew from a bulb that was planted this spring, having been sprouted out in the open, just about two months ago. The bulb from which it came is in its fourth year, having been first planted in 1912.

The most of these dahlias are growing, not in hothouses, but right out in the open. They are on beds in a lawn and their only protection is a windshield, a wire fence walled with glass, which faces the channel to keep off the cold blasts from the sea and the mountains. Among the other flowers in Mr. Weber's garden I saw marigolds five inches wide and red geraniums equally large. There were also Japanese golden-banded lilies with flowers as long as your hand. I counted 19 such long lilies on one single plant.

Going back to my hotel, I saw in one of the store windows two tubs of geraniums with stems as high as a man and with red blossoms 12 inches in circumference.

I am stopping in Skagway at the Pullen house, whose vegetables and fruits come from a farm that covers the site of the old town of Dyea. Mrs. Pullen, who keeps the hotel, has a house of 20 rooms and 8 baths, surrounded by several acres of beautiful lawn, planted with trees and flowers. A stream of mountain water flows through the lawn, and she has cut out a little island in the midst of it and has built little rustic bridges here and there, so that the whole makes one think of Japan. Mrs. Pullen's farm has 320 acres. She tells me she has 40 acres in oats, which she is raising for grain hay, and that she has already put her rye hay crop in the barn. The barn, by the way, is one of the deserted houses built during the mining excitement, when Dyea had something like 10,000 people. Others of the houses have been torn away to make room for the crops, and practically nothing of the once thriving mining center is now to be seen.

When gold was first discovered in the Klondike there were two roads or trails from the head of the Lynn canal over the mountains. One started here at Skagway and climbed up through the White Pass to Lake Bennett, and then went on down the Yukon to Dawson. The other began at Dyea, which is four miles away, and went over the Chilkoot Pass to the Yukon. At first Dyea had the lead. It built a tram, running on a cable, that carried freight up the pass, although the passengers had to walk—or, as they say here, "must it" on foot. As the cars rose into the air, upheld by the wire rope, they swung this way and that, and now and then some of the freight was spilled out. Once the train carried 94 hogs. The motion made them dizzy and seasick, and half of them jumped from the cars and left large grease spots on the rocks far below.

Another time, a woman came along with a parrot. She was told that that bird would be carried and that all she had to do was to hang the cage in the car. She was afraid to risk her dear Polly, and so she took him out and carried him on her wrist. She sent the cage by the train, and, when she had climbed to the top, found that it was so crushed that it could not be used.

Rush for Gold.

By and by the White Pass railway was built and the miners were taken by steam over the mountain. This sounded the death knell of Dyea. The crowd rushed to Skagway, where the new road began. The most of them left their homes without trying to sell them, and some abandoned their furniture, including the china and linen. One family departed, leaving a table half set for dinner. All were crazy to get to the gold mines and to take part in the prosperity which it was thought Skagway would have. After a short while the town was abandoned. All had left with the exception of a man named Emil Klatt, who took up a homestead on the site of the abandoned city. He plowed the streets and laid out his fields among the town lots. He farmed there for years and became generally known as the mayor of Dyea, although his only subjects were cattle and sheep. I do not think he made any money. At any event he sold the property, and it now belongs, as I have said, to Mrs. Pullen, who is running it in connection with her hotel.

It is interesting to hear the Skagwayans tell of the days when their town was in the height of its drunken prosperity. It was, to use a slang phrase, a wide-open community, having 61 saloons, each with its dance hall adjoining. There were neither courts nor police. At that time there was no law in Alaska under which a municipal government could be organized, and the only representative of Uncle Sam was the deputy marshal. He was a rough character and was supposed to be in league with the criminal element. At least he did nothing to control it, and there were bands of thugs, who held up the tenderfoot, or, as he is called here, the cheechako, and ever robbed the old miners as they came from the Klondike.

Story of "Soapy."

A little later the criminal element was combined by one Jefferson Smith, who has a traditional fame here, something like that of Slade of Mark Twain's Roughing It. Smith went by the nickname of Soapy. He got the title from having peddled soap wrapped in bank notes on the streets of the towns of Colorado. He would pretend to wrap up the soap in $10 or $20 bills, selling it from boxes which contained both blanks and prizes, auctioning off the packages. The game is a swindle, well known throughout the west.

Soapy Smith came to Skagway at just about the time of the beginning of the war between our country and Spain. He got together about 400 of the vicious element of the place and offered them to President McKinley as a band of rough riders, ready to fight the Spaniards. The President, who had been posted as to their character, was obliged to decline them. Soapy then armed and drilled them, and used them to prey upon the community. They robbed strangers, singly and in crowds. They committed a large number of murders, and it was almost sure death to oppose them. The people were afraid of them, honest men were intimidated and a reign of terror arose and lasted for months. The gang had all sorts of ways of fleecing the miners who passed through on their way to the Klondike, and also of getting the gold of those who came back.

Capt. Baughman of the Humboldt, the ship in which I came to Skagway, told me the other day how the advance agents of Soapy's gang would go to Seattle and come back with the crowd on his steamer. The crowd consisted of miners, each of whom had an outfit that had cost about $500, and in addition enough money to get him to Dawson. Some had more, some less. It cost a great deal to get the freight over the mountains and Soapy's agents, who were pretended miners, would organize companies with a view to getting cheap freight, and they would take from each member of the company an order to the ship to release his goods to the packers. Upon landing the men would run the miners into Soapy's gambling saloon, where, within the space of an hour, they were sure to lose all their money at cards. They then had not enough to pay their freight bills and as a result the outfits would fall into the hands of the gang. Capt. Baughman told me that it would take only about 40 or 50 minutes after the ship came to anchor for the men to land and lose all their money, and come back weeping and beg for a steerage passage home.

As time went on the robbers grew bolder and matters became worse and worse. Miners coming out from Dawson had their bags of gold stolen from them, and it finally became unsafe for any stranger in Skagway. This impression went to the outside and it was hurting the town. The climax was capped by the robbing of a young miner named Stewart, who had just come from Dawson with a poke containing $2,700 in gold dust. The man made a fuss, and prominent business men went to Soapy and asked him to give back the money. He refused and a vigilance committee was formed. Soapy threatened to shoot upon sight any man that dared to attack him, and when four attempted to make an arrest he put his cocked rifle against the stomach of their leader, the city engineer, whose name was Frand Reid. Reid grabbed the gun and drew his revolver, but Smith pulled the trigger and the ball passed through Reid's body and came out of his right hip. At the same time Reid fired two or three shots in rapid succession, and one of his bullets pierced Soapy Smith's heart, while another wounded him in the leg. Before falling, Smith fired a second shot, striking Reid in the leg. Then both men fell, Soapy Smith stone dead and Frank Reid mortally wounded. After this the others of the gang were hunted down and driven out of the country.

I asked Capt. Baughman, who knew Soapy Smith, as to what became of his money. The captain replied:

"He spent it as fast as it came, and when he was killed he had nothing to speak of except about $600 of the gold dust taken from Stewart. This was found in a poke in his trunk. Soapy gave a good deal to the men who were with him, and he was the most charitable man that ever came to Alaska. He paid the expenses of many who went broke, and helped them out of the country. If a man died, Soapy was always ready to spend several hundred dollars on groceries to send to his widow and children. He was free also in his gifts of money, and his orders for provisions to be sent to the poor were such that his trade was worth hundreds of dollars a week to several of the Skagway stores. It was for this reason that some of the citizens said nothing against him. Moreover, every one knew that Soapy's enemies had a strange way of disappearing and being nevermore heard from."

An Orderly Community.

The Skagway of today is an orderly community. It has good schools, waterworks and sewers, electric lights and telephones, a daily newspaper and several churches. It has a courthouse of its own, and a jail for possible criminals. The chief business of the town seems to be the selling of curios to the tourists. There are a half dozen stores that sell jewelry, carvings, moccasins and baskets. The jewelry is made by the Indians, being pounded out of silver dollars. The carvings are of walrus tusks cut by the Eskimos, and the moccasins and baskets are manufactured by the natives about Skagway and in other parts of Alaska. None of these things are cheap. The finest baskets, little ones that will not hold more than a quart, bring from $50 to $100, while cigarette cases of the same character sell for $15 apiece. No baskets of fine workmanship can be bought for less than $8 to $10. The best are made under water. They are of straw woven finer than the finest panama hat; and so delicate and intricate that it takes several months to make a basket as big as the head of a baby. The very finest come from the Aleutian Islands. They are woven by the older of the Indian women. The art is dying out and it will probably pass away with this generation.

The most of the carvings come from Nome and the Indian settlements about the mouth of the Yukon, although some very good carvings are cut out by the Indians about Skagway and Sitka. The Indians make their own carving tools, grinding them out of old razor blades, using only the thick part of the razor. In working they pull the instrument toward them, digging out the ivory after the style of the Japanese. This is the direct opposite of the way our carvers work.

These natives of Alaska seem to have a high sense of the artistic. They are imitative, and they can carve any likeness if they have only a model to work by. Among the most common of the curios offered for sale are billikens carved out of walrus ivory. When the first of these figures was brought to Alaska a curio dealer showed one to an Eskimo and asked him to imitate it. He did so well that it could not be told from the original. Since then billikens have been made by the thousands, and they are now a drug in the market. The Eskimos are beginning to make kewpie dolls in miniature, and at that they are succeeding wonderfully well. I am told that you can have a billiken or a kewpie made of yourself upon order. The Eskimo will take a walrus tusk and cut out the figure, putting a caricature of your own features upon it.

I am surprised at the number of photographs that are sold throughout southeastern Alaska. Every town has one or two good photographers, and the stores sell photographic post cards at 5 or 10 cents apiece. At some places you can get three for 25 cents. Eight by ten photographs cost 50 cents, and a good negative brings in quite a revenue. I know of one photograph that has netted its owner $500, and there are many steady sellers which bring in a good income every season.

MUTT AND JEFF YES, THE OLD BOY MUST BE AN EGOMANIAC

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By "Bud" Fisher

IF WE DON'T GET TO CHICAGO BY JUNE 7 MUTT CAN'T GET NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT AND I WON'T GET APPOINTED MINISTER TO YONKERS
BUT I DON'T KNOW HOW WE CAN GET THERE. IF ONLY SOME KIND OLD GUY WOULD COME ALONG AND SLIP ME THE PRICE OF A TICKET LIKE THEY DO IN THE MOVIES.
PARDON ME STRANGER BUT I AM ABOUT TO ASK A STRANGE REQUEST. I HAVE SOME VERY IMPORTANT PAPERS TO DELIVER IN CHICAGO -
?
AND PERSONALLY I CAN'T MAKE THE TRIP. WOULD YOU TAKE THEM FOR ME AS A PERSONAL FAVOR IF I PAY YOUR RAILROAD FARE AND GIVE SAY - $ 1000 FOR EXPENSES
YES!
CERTAINLY-YOU'RE NAPOLEON, BUT THE NEXT TIME YOU WANDER OFF, NURSIE SHALL SCOLD

Iron Is Greatest of All Strengt
Builders, Says Doctor
A Secret of the Great Endurance and Power of Athletes

Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Delicate, Nervous, Rundown People 200 Per cent Stronger in Two Weeks' Time in Many Cases.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. Sauer, a well known specialist, who has studied widely in both this country and Europe, when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to get the strength out of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong but they can't tell what, so they generally commence doctoring for stomach, liver or kidney trouble or symptoms of some other ailment caused by the lack of iron in the blood. This thing may go on for years, while the patient suffers untold agony. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents is widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.—Adv.

Pain Paint
Send us stamps and we will send you a Dollar box of Wolcott's Pain Paint powders with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia; cools the parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents.
R. L. WOLCOTT & SON, 50 Wolcott Bldg., New

Villa the Mexican Bandi
THE GREATEST MAN HUNT ON RECORD. This book gives the complete life and career of Villa the Mexican Bandit, from his birth to the present time. He first killed a man when he was 14 years old. How he kidnaped his wife and numerous other women. His career in the several Revolutions. His raid on Columbus and chase through Mexico by the U.S. Soldiers. By mail, 10c.
ROYAL BOOK CO., Desk M. So. Norwalk, Conn.

KILL AMERICANS IN PERU UPRISING

Strikers at Talare Are Reported to Have Massacred Foreigners.

Washington, June 8.—Investigation of reported massacres of Americans and Englishmen by strikers at Talare, Peru, was ordered today by the state department. Reports of an outbreak were received by both the state and navy departments from American officials at Corinto, and from Rear Admiral Winslow, commanding the Pacific fleet.

American officials in Peru were directed to forward full details.

The message, forwarded through Admiral Winslow, was received at the navy department from the gunboat Raleigh at Corinto, read:

"Raleigh please come Talare at once, protect lives and property Englishmen and American citizens. Several shot and wounded this morning. London and Pacific Co. strikers threaten burn works. Situation serious. Communications out Talare."

This message was unsigned and was believed to have come from the steamer Somer, or the Somerset, the name being garbled in transmission. No American war vessel will be sent to Peru until confirmation of the report requested of American officials in Peru is received.

Neutrals Lose 121 Ships.

Washington, June 1.—Official figures published by the British embassy show that up to the end of April neutral nations had lost 121 ships sunk by submarines. Although the state department has had a vast amount of diplomatic correspondence on this subject, in the list appears the name of only one American ship—the Leelanaw sunk July 25 last year.

Norway was by far the heaviest sufferer, with 62 ships lost. Denmark lost 22, Sweden 20, Holland seven, Greece five and Spain four ships.

Believes Seydlitz Sunk.

Copenhagen, June 5.—The 'Stifts Tidende' of Aalborg, which yesterday published a report that the 25,000-ton German battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted on Thursday off Fano Island pursued by British warships and badly damaged, says it is now believed the Seydlitz was sunk. A dispatch to this newspaper from Ribe, Jutland, reports that persons living in Schleswig have received word that relatives on board the Seydlitz were killed.

WHAT IS URIC ACID ?
THE CAUSE OF BACKACKE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GRAVEL AND SUDDEN DEATH.

Ever since the discovery of uric acid in the blood by Scheele, in 1775, and the bad effect it had upon the body, scientists and physicians have striven to rid the tissues and the blood of this poison. Because of its overabundance in the system it causes backache, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and sciatica. It was Dr. Pierce who discovered a new agent, called "Anuric," which will throw out and completely eradicate this uric acid from the system. "Anuric" is 37 times more potent than *lithia*, and consequently you need no longer fear muscular or articular rheumatism or gout, or many other diseases which are dependent on an accumulation of uric acid within the body. Send to Dr. Pierce of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a pamphlet on "Anuric," and send 10 cents for a trial package of "Anuric" Tablets.

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best drug store and ask for Doctor Pierce's Anuric Tablets.

Doctor Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine and you know that his "Pleasant Pellets" for the liver and his "Favorite Prescription" for the ills of women have had a splendid reputation for the past fifty years.—Adv.

NEWS OF HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF JUNE

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE.

THE last few months have been noteworthy because of the remarkably large number of bright planets which shone in the evening sky. Indeed, at one time, every one of the five naked-eye planets might have been seen in the early evening, and doubtless there are many readers of these monthly papers who derived much pleasure from studying these most interesting worlds in the telescope and from watching their continual and various motions among the winter constellations.

The first deserter from this company of beautiful worlds was the planet Jupiter, which withdrew from the evening sky on April 1; but at this time Venus was nightly becoming so very brilliant in the west, where also Mars and Saturn shone brightly, that the absence of the Giant Planet was hardly noticed. On May 12, also Mercury ran so unusually far upward in the evening sky that with but little effort this most brilliant, silvery world could be detected and examined in the telescope. The spectacle presented in the evening heavens at this time far surpassed that of the morning sky, where Jupiter reigned alone, pouring out its steady, golden radiance until the coming of the dawn.

But these conditions will very quickly be completely reversed. Already Mercury is again lost in the sun's rays, and even the very brilliant Venus will become quite invisible to us during the present month, though it will not enter the morning sky until July 3. Saturn will follow on July 12, and from this date on, of all the five brilliant worlds, the single planet Mars will alone be left with us. This little planet, however, runs so very rapidly eastward that it will not be overtaken by the sun and so become a morning star until February 28, 1917.

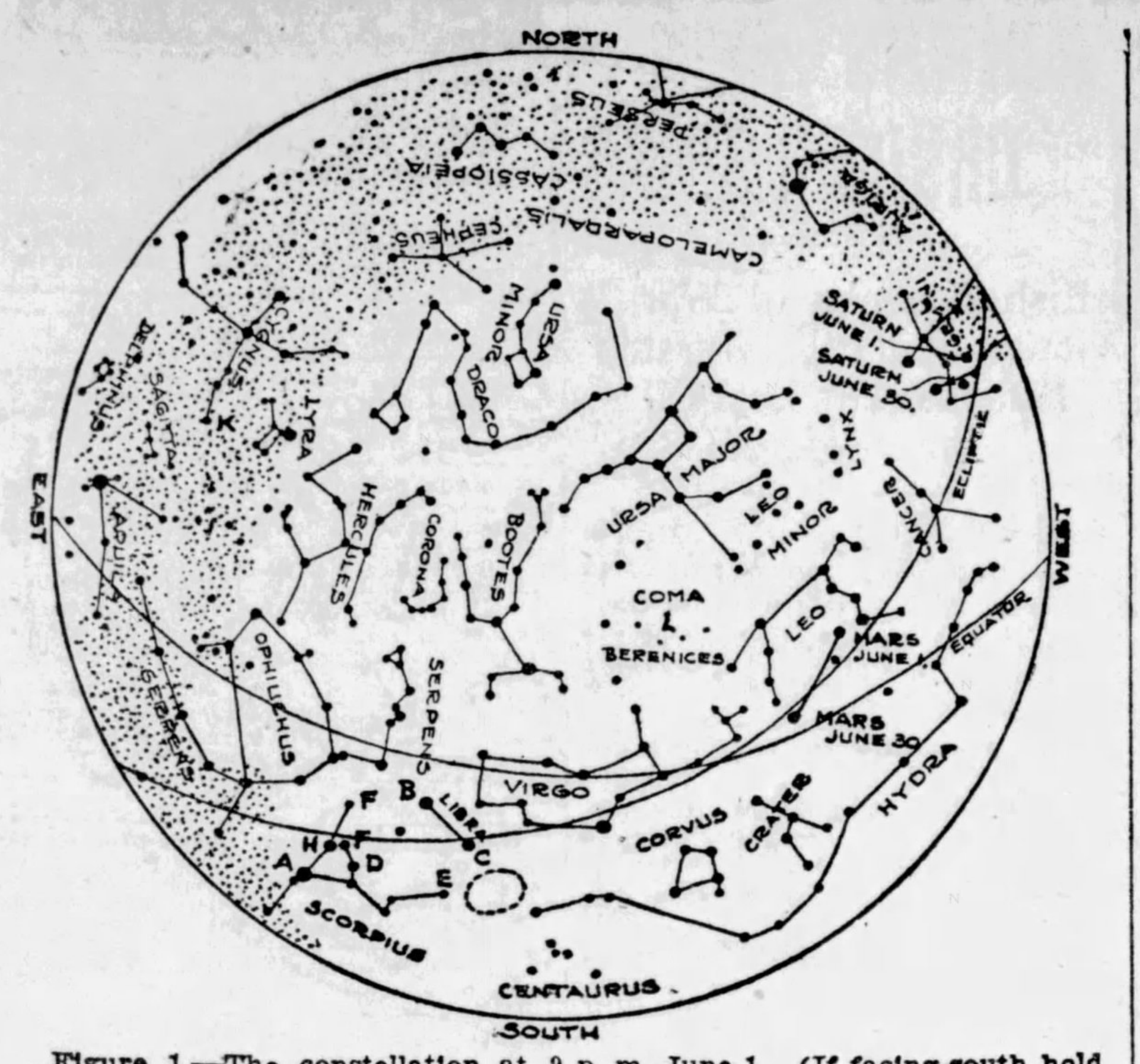

Figure 1.—The constellation at 9 p. m. June 1. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing east hold East below. If facing west hold West below. If facing north hold the map inverted).

The June Stars.

It is in this, the first of our summer months, that the fainter constellations are seen for the first time in the year to predominate on the face of our evening heavens. It is true that the bright winter groups of Gemini and Leo still linger with us, but these are far in the west, and the former, indeed, has more than half disappeared below the horizon. The whole south and east are filled with the great, faint groups of Ophiuchus, Serpens and Hercules, while the wonderful and complex summer branch of the Milky Way encircles the whole eastern area of the heavens from the south to the north.

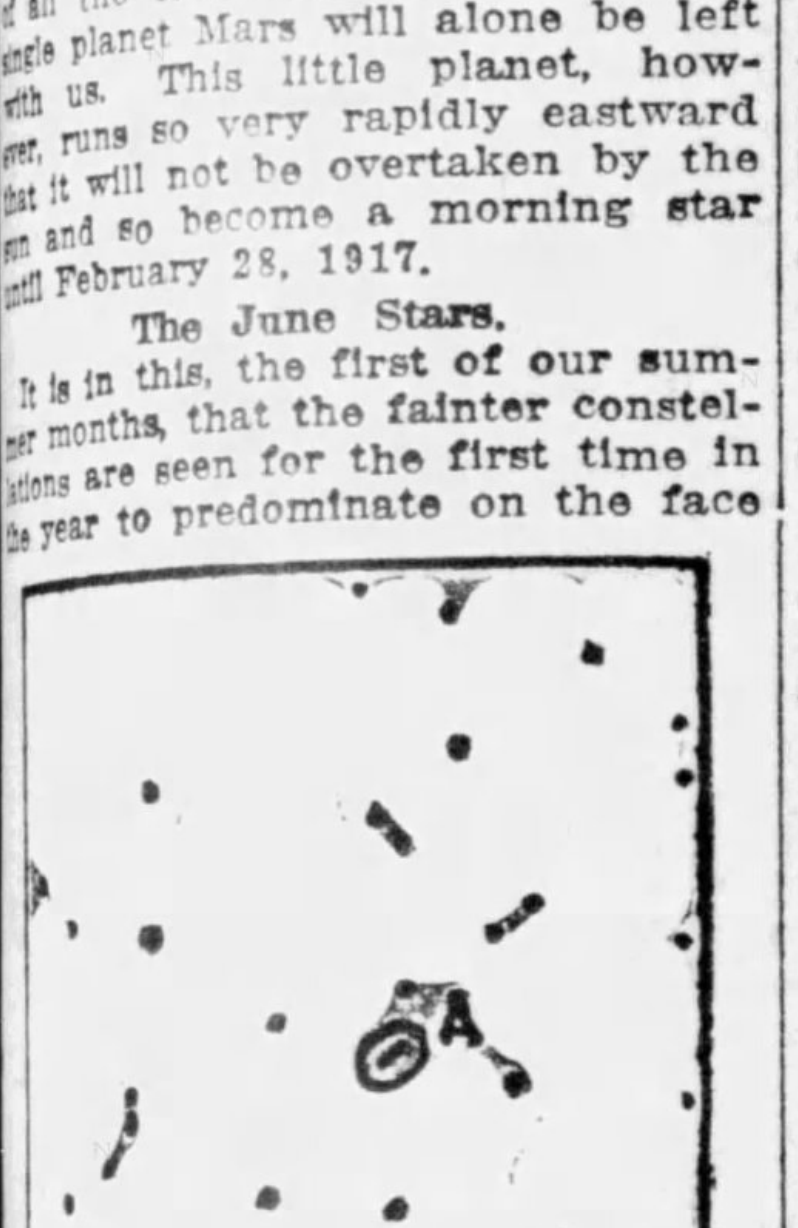

Figure 2.—Photographic plate on which a new asteroid is discovered. The dots are faint stars. The moving asteroid has photographed itself as a short trail within the circle at A.

The most interesting of the new arrivals is, without doubt, the beautiful Scorpio, which, with its deep reddish star at A (Figure 1) and its striking band of bright stars at D forms the most beautiful of all our summer constellations. In early times the stars at B and C formed the Claws of the Scorpion and were therefore a part of the constellation, but these were afterward removed to form the single group Libra, thus greatly mutilating the original nearly perfect figure.

To the beautiful, glowing Antares, lying so near the path of the sun and shining so conspicuously in the summer heavens, there are naturally innumerable references among all earlier peoples. Many of the Greek temples were oriented to it; in Egypt it was the symbol of Isis, while in China, as the "Fire Star," it was for centuries invoked for protection against fire.

Antares is a beautiful double star in a moderately large telescope. Its companion is of a green color, which during the last century has shown no trace of any motion around the principal star. There is no doubt, however, that the two suns form a system, just as the earth and moon do, for Antares is very slowly drifting over the face of the heavens and carrying the companion with it; the time required for the companion to revolve once about the larger star is, however, doubless tens of thousands of years, and possibly much longer.

There are many such majestically slow moving systems now known, but the science of exact astronomy is still so young that we know but little of their true natures. The astronomers of today can only secure very exact measures of their present positions, from which—perhaps 10 or 20 centuries hence—the true sizes of these stupendous orbits may be found. The slow drift of Antares, above referred to, will change its position to the apparent distance across the face of the full moon in the course of 45,000 years.

The stars of Scorpio at F are both beautiful triple stars, that at H is a remarkable quadruple system which closely resembles the well-known Epsilon Lyrae, while the star at C may be seen to be a wide double, even in a small telescope. Under good conditions of seeing the observer may clearly detect that the star at B is of a distinctly greenish tint, while that at E is red. The former is a very unusual color among the brighter stars.

To the right of E, a little above and to the left of the extreme tip of the tail of the Water Snake, there is a rather compact little group of faint stars, bordered on the east by a faint row extending in a north and south direction. This very inconspicuous little sky figure has been named the Solitary Thrush.

The observer will find no difficulty in following along the summer branch of the Milky Way, and tracing out the bright Eagle, the odd, compact little groups of the Dolphin and the Arrow, and the beautiful Northern Cross, with its striking double star at K. The stars below this last and Sagitta form the little known constellation of Vulpecula, or the little Fox, from which constellation a stream of faint meteors dart outward in all directions during the last two weeks of the present month.

The Planets in June.

Mercury enters the morning sky on June 5, and reaches its greatest western elongation on June 30. During the last few days of the month it may be seen low in the northeast for a little more than one hour before sunrise.

Venus runs very rapidly into the sun's rays during the month, and, though still a conspicuous object on June 1, it will become completely invisible by three weeks later. During this time it may be seen in the telescope to be very rapidly taking the form of the narrowest imaginable silvery crescent, the apparent diameter of which is at the same time growing rapidly greater as our sister world draws nearer to us. This interesting change of form can be viewed even in a very small telescope. Venus will enter the morning sky on July 3.

Mars will run rapidly eastward through Leo during the month and so will continue to shine conspicuously in the western heavens. Its distance from us is, however, so great that it is a disappointing object in the telescope. It now resembles in shape the moon when about three days past the first quarter.

Jupiter rises about 2 hours and 30 minutes before sunrise on June 1, but this time is increased to four hours by June 30. It will be found almost directly above the east point of the horizon.

Saturn, as shown in Fig. 1, is moving slowly eastward in the constellation Gemini. In its eastward motion it will pass very close to the bluish, third magnitude star at L, and its motion from day to day (though this is necessarily very slow) may be clearly observed by a comparison with this star. The two objects will be nearest together on June 20, at which time they will be indistinguishable to the eye, though in the telescope it will be seen that the plane is two minutes and 33 seconds above the star. The star itself is an interesting double, having an eighth magnitude companion in very slow motion around it and only seven seconds away. Saturn will pass to the west of the sun and so become a morning star on July 12. During the early days of June, however, it will still form a very interesting object in the telescope, for the rings at the present time are very widely opened.

The Longest Day.

At June 21, at 1 hour 24 minutes p. m. (eastern standard time), the sun will attain its highest position in the heavens; at this instant its upward motion among the stars will cease and its downward motion will begin. This instant will therefore mark the beginning of summer, and June 21 will be the longest day of the year.

The So-Called "New Planet."

A cablegram from Germany printed in many of the papers on May 3 announced the discovery of a new planet on April 17, though it subsequently appeared that this object had been seen at the Yerkes Observatory some two or three days earlier. This body was not similar to one of the great planets which revolve about the sun, but merely one of the numerous planetoids, or asteroids, which move in a zone between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Many of these little bodies are discovered each year, the total number now known being no less than 840. They are searched for by photography. The photographic plate is either kept fixed with reference to the stars, in which case the moving asteroid photographs itself upon the plate as a short trail, or line of light, while the star images are points; or elese the plate is moved steadily at about the rate at which the asteroid moves. In the latter case the star images are all short trails, while the asteroid, if there is one within the region of the photograph, will photograph itself as a single point, or dot, of light. Figure 2 shows a photograph obtained by the first process, the faint, new asteroid having photographed itself at A.

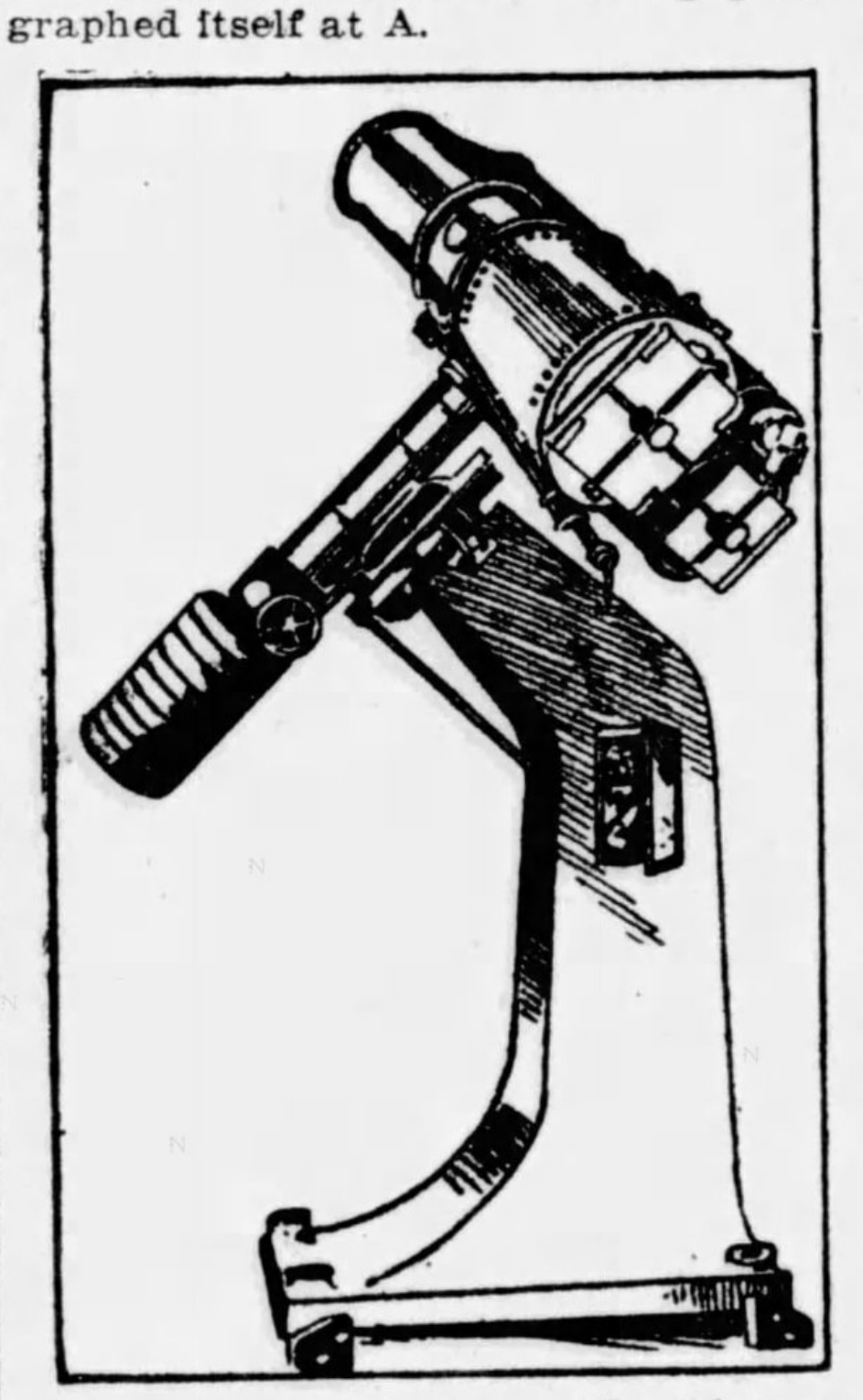

Figure 3. A photographic telescope. Two simultaneous photographs are obtained, one on the plate at A and the other on that at B. C is the guiding telescope.

46 DAYS AT SEA NEW RECORD BY SUBMARINE

London, June 1.—A record of a submarine staying out on a trip lasting forty-six days without touching land has been achieved by a British undersea boat.

This feat, which excels any known record during the war by any other of the belligerents' craft, was revealed yesterday by a high authority.

Has Narrow Escapes.

During its long journey the British submarine participated in many thrilling episodes, including the sinking of more than one German war craft. It had many narrow escapes from being sunk by the enemy, while at other times it had to pick its way through mine fields, in imminent peril at any moment of striking one. It towed many floating mines toward various ports, turning them over to other British crafts.

Another striking feature of the forty-six-day trip of the submarine was that during the first forty-eight hours out it had to keep under water forty hours without once coming to the surface for air.

Has Fuel and Food Left.

The submarine was amply equipped with fuel for the forty-six-day trip. It had enough left at the end for a few days more, as well as plenty of food.

The submarine's feat was related yesterday by an official in a discussion of the feasibility of a German scheme of running merchant submarines from Germany to America during the war.

From the viewpoint of ability to make the trip across the Atlantic without the necessity of taking on extra fuel, this official said the idea was entirely practicable. All that the German submarines have to consider, he said, was whether the British navy would be likely to intercept the submarines and sink them. The official expressed himself as surprised the Germans had not tried the scheme before.

HOUSE APPROVES PEACE TRIBUNAL

Measure Authorizing U. S. Delegates to World Court Adopted.

Washington, June 2.—An unsuccessful fight was led by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts against the section of the naval bill embracing the Hensley resolution authorizing participation by the United States in the establishment of an international court for the enforcement of peace. The section was retained without roll call in the house sitting as a committee of the whole.

Pacifists, so-called "little navy" men and many advocates of general preparedness, rallied to the support of the section. Speaker Clark took the floor and aroused enthusiasm by declaring the section was the best feature of the bill.

Advocates of greater preparedness than is provided by the naval bill as reported won some victories during the day. They succeeded in obtaining appropriations not to exceed $6,000,000 for enlarging the navy yards at Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., Charleston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New Orleans and Puget Sound for construction.

An amendment designed to lower the enlistment period in the navy from four to three years and to permit a man to enter the reserve after one year's service also was adopted.

The Hensley section of the bill would appropriate $200,000 and provide for the appointment of nine men by the President, at the close of the European war, to enter into negotiations with other countries for establishment of an international court to enforce peace.

Representative Gardner declared the plan could not be carried out. Mr. Gardner wanted to know whether the United States would arbitrate the Monroe doctrine, if it were assailed.

That brought the speaker to his feet. "No, we never will arbitrate the Monroe Doctrine while the earth spins on its axis," said the speaker. "It is the only political proposition that all the American people ever did agree upon.

"I hope we never will be engaged in another war, and if we attend to our own business I don't think we ever will. If any nation attacks us it will get whipped.

"I don't believe that great nations will stand much longer for the policy of piling up armament on land and sea."

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, May 28.—Austrians attack fortifications of Arsiero, in Italy. Gen. Gallieni, former French minister of war, dies. French recapture eastern part of the village of Cumieres.

MONDAY, May 29.—Heavy guns batter French lines at Verdun while infantry rests. Another position near Arsiero seized by the Austrians. Gas attacks on British trenches fail.

TUESDAY, May 30.—Germans win 328 yards of trenches west of Meuse. Austrian forces advance within 23 miles of Vicenza. Central food kitchens adopted throughout Germany to prevent waste.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.—Austrians press on in Italy despite desperate Italian resistance. Austrian troops reported to have been sent to Verdun to fill depleted German ranks.

THURSDAY, June 1.—French gain at Le Mort Homme. Winston Churchill charges that Lord Kitchener is incapable. Italian garrison abandons Asiago. Allies are not ready for mediation by a neutral, Premier Asquith declares.

FRIDAY, June 2. — French forced back in Douaumont sector. Turks, in first successful offensive since Erzerum, recapture Armenian town of Mamachatoum from Russians. Austrian column routed by Italians near Arsiero. Allies advance from Salonika against Bulgarians.

SATURDAY, June 3.—British are defeated by German fleet in naval fight off Jutland, losing 15 vessels. Germans fail in attacks on Fort Vaux. Fighting on the entire Austro-Italian front redoubles in fury.

200,000 RUSSIAN CAPTIVES DON'T WANT TO GO HOME

Berlin, June 1.—About 200,000 Russian war prisoners have expressed the desire to remain in Germany and Austria-Hungary after peace is declared.

The prisoners, mostly Germans from the Baltic provinces, Poles, Livlanders, Lithuanians, Ukranians, Jews and Bessarabians, are employed as farm laborers and factory hands and could well be used. But it is expected the Russian government will demand their return.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK BY MINE; CREW SAVED

London, June 2.—The Norwegian steamship Rauma, 3,048 tons gross and owned in Bergen, was sunk in the Mediterranean on Tuesday. Her crew was picked up and taken to Bona, Algeria.

GOITRE
REMOVED AT HOME
Without Operation or Danger
A $2.50 Treatment FREE
Test Without Cost or Obligation my simple Home Treatment for Goitre. Hundreds of old chronic cases report immediate results where other remedies fail.
"My Goitre is cured, and am feeling fine. I improved before taking medicine a week," says Mrs. C. W. Hawn of Warren, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 2. Mrs. W. A. Pease of Creston, B. C., Can., writes: "A friend in Alberta got your treatment and was cured. I concluded to try it and after using one treatment my goitre entirely disappeared."
The treatment quickly stops choking and other disagreeable symptoms. Does not interfere with work. Absolutely no danger. Prevents operation. Send coupon today and make a test at MY EXPENSE.
Over 100,000 Cases Treated in last 15 years
$2.50 FREE COUPON
This coupon is good for $2.50 Test Treatment mailed free in plain package if accompanied by 10c in STAMPS or SILVER to cover postage. Address DR. W. T. BOBO, Battle Creek, Mich.
Age?________ How old is Goitre?________ yrs.
Nervous?________ Hands Tremble?________
Do eyes bulge?________ Does heart beat too rapidly?________ Health?________
Name ________
Address ________
758

WOMEN DEMAND RIGHT TO VOTE

3,000 Delegates Meet in Chicago to Force Suffrage Plank on Republicans.

Chicago, June 5.—"Give us our rights or face political oblivion."

That was the ultimatum enunciated today in no uncertain manner by the 3,000 delegates in attendance here upon the first woman's political convention of an organized character ever held in connection with a national nominating convention. Exery state in the union was represented in the gathering, which is ready for the opening at the Blackstone theatre tonight.

The delegates from all of the states were registered, but only the women who come from states where they exercise the right of franchise will direct the proceedings of the gathering. The women made it plain that what they were here for was to insist that the Republican national convention recognize that the suffrage question is a real national issue and agree to submit to the people of the entire United States a constitutional amendment dealing with it.

Backed up by some 4,000,000 votes, the women expected that at least they would receive consideration at the hands of the delegates to the Republican convention, something heretofore denied them. They will name a committee of real hustlers to appear before the Republican resolutions committee and show cause why the platform should declare openly in favor of equal suffrage.

Before finally adjourning on Wednesday, this convention will adopt a platform that will make plain its views and will call upon the Republican, Democrat, Prohibition and Socialist parties to write the essentials of that platform into their own declaration of principles.

NEW REPORT OF VILLA'S DEATH NOT CREDITED

Fresh Rumor Says Bandit Chief Was Shot by Own Men

El Paso, June 5.—Fresh reports that Francisco Villa is dead, having been shot by his own men, are not credited here. Villa is believed to be at Vieves, a small town near Rosario and Parral.

The bandit chief is said to have recovered from his wound, but will be lame the rest of his life.

Gen. Luis Herrera, commander of a Carranzista army, has established headquarters at Parral, but has evidently made no effort to capture Villa.

Gen. George Bell, jr. has announced the United States troops in El Paso will be reviewed on Wednesday.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, June 6.—There was a sharp advance in wheat prices at the opening today, due mainly to activity of shorts. Outside markets also were much higher, due to the same reason. Cables were 6d lower on spot wheat and as much as a shilling lower on wheat on passage. Trading was fairly active on the opening advance. Initial prices here showed cash and July wheat unchanged, but September ½c higher.

				——Close——	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	June 6.	June 5.
Cash....	1.09½	1.11¼	1.09½	1.11¼	1.09½
July ...	1.10	1.11⅞	1.11⅝	1.11⅞	1.10
Sept....	1.12⅛	1.13½	1.12⅞	1.13½	1.11⅝
Corn—					
Cash......	....	....	....	72¼	71¼
July......	71	72	70⅛	72	70½
Sept......	71½	72	71½	72	70¾
Oats—					
Cash......	....	....	....	42¼	42¼
July......	42⅛	42¼	42	42⅛	41⅝
Sept......	40⅛	40¾	....	40⅝	40
Clover Seed—					
Cash ...	8.70	....	....	8.70	8.70
Oct. ...	8.75	....	....	8.77	8.72
Dec. ...	7.72	....	....	8.70	8.65
Rye—					
No. 2...	....	....	....	95½	96
Alsike—					
Cash ...	9.40	....	....	9.30	9.40
Aug. ...	9.40	....	....	9.30	9.40
Timothy—					
Cash ...	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.50
Sept. ..	3.32	....	....	3.32½	3.32
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
July....	1.04	1.05⅝	1.03¼	1.05¾	1.03⅝
Sept....	1.06¼	1.07½	1.05	1.07⅜	1.05⅝
Corn—					
July......	69⅝	70½	69¼	70½	68⅝
Sept......	69½	70⅛	68¾	69¾	68¾
Oats—					
July......	40	40¼	39¾	40	39¾
Sept......	38¼	38¾	38⅛	38⅝	38¼
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
July ...	20.60	20.70	20.42	20.60	20.85
Sept. ..	20.45	20.45	20.10	20.45	20.55
Lard—					
July ...	12.20	12.25	12.15	12.25	12.32
Sept. ..	12.32	12.40	12.27	12.37	12.42
Ribs—					
July ...	12.02	12.25	12.00	12.25	12.10
Sept. ..	12.10	12.32	12.10	12.32	12.15
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
July ...	....	....	....	1.11¼	....
Sept. ..	....	....	....	1.10⅞	....
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
July ...	....	....	....	1.11¾	1.10⅛
Sept. ..	....	....	....	1.11⅛	1.09¼

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necesasry in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection," says Dr. J. W. Ray, of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says, "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose, anti-kamnia tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia and particularly the headaches of women."

When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache, we should caution him to keep his bowels regular, for which nothing is better than "actoids," and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack he should take two A-K Tablets. Such patients should always be instructed to carry a few anti-kamnia tablets, so as to have them ready for instant use. These tablets are prompt in action and can be depended on to produce relief in a very few minutes. Ask for A-K Tablets.

Anti-kamnia tablets at all druggists.

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30c; solid pack, 31c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 19@23c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18@18½c; York State, 19½c; brick, 18½@19c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 31c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 60c; Longhorn, 18c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 24c; strictly fresh, 25c; less ½ case, ½c higher; 3-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown 10@12c.

Beans—Green, $1.50@1.65 per hamper; Southern wax, $2.00.

New Southern Cabbage—$2.50.

New Corn, 65c doz.

California Celery—Large, per dozen, 85c.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, 50@90c.

Lettuce—Leaf, 8@12c.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.50@5.00.

Fancy Head Lettuce—$1.00@1.75 basket.

Mushrooms—65c pound.

Parsley—Large bunches, per dozen, 50c.

New Potatoes—Per hamper, $1.50@1.75.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 50c.

New Peas—$2.50@3.00.

Potatoes—$3.25 per sack.

New Florida Potatoes—Per barrel, $5.50@6.50.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 20c doz.; long, per dozen, 20c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.

Florida Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $3.75@5.00.

Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $2.25.

Rhubarb—Per dozen bunches, 10c.

Home-grown Spinach, per bushel, 40@50c.

Fruits.

Apples—Baldwins, per bbl., $4.50; Rome Beauties, $2.00 per box.

Pineapples—Per crate, $2.50@2.75.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

Canteloupes, Cal., $4.00@6.00 box.

Grapefruit—Florida, $3.50@4.50.

Florida Valencia Oranges—Per box, $3.50.

California Naval Oranges—Per box, 80s, $2.75; balance or smaller sizes, $3.00@4.00.

Cal. Valencias, $3.50@4.00 box.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Lemons—California, $4.00@4.25.

Kentucky Strawberries—$2.00@2.75 per 24 quarts.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazil, lb., 15c; pecan, lb. 14c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Provisions.

Lard—14¾c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—21½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 17c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13½c; frankforters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 13½c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 18½c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.25; winter patent, ..6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $26.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@29.00; white middlings, $32@33.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; old process meal, $35.00@37.00; union grains, $32.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c per bu.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retso packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $.2100 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

New York Produce.

New York, June 6.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $5.60@5.90; winter patents, $5.30@5.55; winter straights, $5.10@5.20; Kansas straights, $5.35@$.50. Pork, unsettled; mess, $25.25@25.75; family, $26.00@28.00; short clear, $23.00@26.00. Beef, quiet; mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, dull; middle west, $12.65@12.75. Hay, firm; No. 1, $1.45@1.50; No. 2, $1.35@1.40; No. 3, $1.20@1.30; shipping, $1.05@1.10. Hides, firm; Bogota, 33@34c; Central America, 33c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 37c; seconds, 36c.

Butter, weaker; receipts, 9,075; creamery extras (92 score), 30@30¼c; do. higher scoring, 30¾@31¼c; firsts, 28½@29½c; seconds, 27½@28c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 25,370; fresh gathered, storage packed, firsts to extra firts, 23½@24½c; regular packed, extra firts, 23½@24c; do. firsts, 22@23c; fresh gathered seconds, 20¾@21½c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@27c; do. browns, 25@26c. Cheese, unsettled; receipts, 1,261; state, fresh specials, 14¾@15c; do. average fancy, 14¼@14½c. Live poultry, firm; broilers, 28@30c; leghorns, 25@28c; fowls, 22c; turkeys, 20c; dressed, dull and weak; chickens, 18@32c; fowls, 18@22½c; turkeys, 27@28c.

YOUR HEART
Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.
FREE TREATMENT COUPON
Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

GALL STONES (No Oil) AVOID OPERATIONS
If you have Gallstone Pains or Aches in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Appendicitis, Yellow, Sallow or Itchy Skin or Bad Color. Send today for our Liver-Gall Book for STOMACH SUFFERERS FREE. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. C40, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

PILES can be conquered. Convincing proof and test treatment of new method SENT FREE. Dr. Leonhardt Co., 164 Forest Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 6.—Butter unchanged. Eggs—Receipts, 23,248 cases; unchanged. Potatoes higher; old, receipts, 22 cars; Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota white, 90c@$1.00; Minnesota and Dakota Ohios, 85@90c; new, receipts, 8 cars; Texas, Louisiana and Alabama sacked Triumphs, $1.50@1.60. Poultry, alive, unchanged.

Cotton.

After the close of Liverpool had shut out arbitrage business, demand was less active and prices eased back to 12.63c for July, 12.77c for October and 12.92c for December, or within a point or two of Saturday's closing figures. The selling was not aggressive, however, and trading later was very quiet, with active months ruling about 3 or 4 points net higher around midday.

There was a renewal of scattering liquidation at the opening of the cotton market here today, but offerings were comparatively light and prices developed steadiness as the call proceeded, first prices being 3 points lower to 6 points higher. Liverpool made a steady showing and houses with Liverpool connections were good buyers here to undo straddles. This helped to absorb the scattering offerings, and notwithstanding the generally favorable showing of weather reports, prices worked some 5 to 8 points net higher during the early trading. July sold at 12.66c, Octobe at 12.80c, and December at 12.98c. The final figures issued by the department of agriculture on last year's acreage made the total planted 32,107,000 acres, compared with the preliminary estimate of 31,535,000.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 5.—Cattle, receipts, 4,000; fairly active; shipping, $8.50@10.80; butchers, $7.75@9.95; heifers, $7.50@9.00; cows, $4.50@8.00; bulls, $5.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, $6.75@8.00; stock heifers, $6.50@7.25; fresh cows and springers, slow; $45@100. Veal, receipts, 1,500; active; $4.50@11.75. Hogs, receipts, 14,000, active; heavy and mixed, $9.70@9.75; yorkers, $9.00@9.70; pigs, $8.75@9.00; roughs, $8.50@8.60; stags, $6.50@7.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 3,000; active; lambs, $5.50@10.00; yearlings, $5.00@9.00; wethers, $7.75@8.00; ewes, $4.00@7.25; sheep mixed, $7.25@7.50; spring lambs, $7.00@12.00.

Proclamation
By President Wilson
The President of the United States has designated June 14, 1916, to be National Flag Day. He asks that everyone, on that occasion, pay homage to our dear old "Stars and Stripes." Old Glory should fly from every house, store and public building. It should be an object of special veneration among children. Clubs, societies, associations should make Our Flag the subject of special meetings.
BE A PATRIOT
Fly a flag on Flag Day. Have one for Independence Day, July 4th. We will save you money on a flag of superior quality. We can do this, because we are in a position to buy in big quantities and to save you the retailer's profits, too. We will send you a
Big "Old Glory" Flag
98c Post-paid
size 5x8 feet with sewn stripes and printed union of fast colors, guaranteed not to fade or run. The reinforced duck binding is set with metal grommets. It will last you for many years.
Your Last Chance — Hurry
So you will have your flag by Flag Day. Send at once. Immediate delivery is promised.
A SMALLER FLAG, 3x5 FEET
Made exactly like the big one, also sold at a great saving to Blade readers. 49c Post-paid
Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio

What The War Is Doing For The Farmer

The European war is not an unmixed evil; nor yet is it an unmixed blessing for this country. We shall not attempt to go into the ethical side of the question at all, nor shall we discuss "war brides", munition plants or other similar phases of the situation. We shall look at the war purely from the standpoint of prices for raw products, either produced here in this country or imported from foreign countries. And

GATHERING SUGAR CANE

HOW SUGAR CANE GROWS.

of course when we consider raw products we must carry the subject further on into the matter of the prices we get and the prices we must pay for finished products. We shall confine our consideration, too, to those products which have their origin on the farm either in the raw state or finished and manufactured into edible or wearable articles.

Let us take wheat, for example. We all know that the war has put the price of wheat way up. Very well—this means that the whole country: city, town and rural population as well are paying more for their flour—therefore the wheat raiser should theoretically be getting rich on a product which it costs him no more to raise than formerly and for which he gets more money.

But wait a minute—there are other things to consider in this matter of growing rich off of the war. Cotton and wool and meats and farm machinery and sugar have gone up too. This means that while the wheat raiser is getting more for his product, he is also paying some other agriculturist more for his product. This cuts down somewhat on the profits the war is bringing to the farmer. Then it would seem that the best way to keep ahead of the game is for the farmer to pay the farmer who raises his necessities the increased prices that the war has brought about and when buying his luxuries or those things that are not bare necessities of life to pick and choose from amongst them those that have not gone up in price in spite of the war.

For example, here is a peculiar situation in regard to a beverage which is so universally liked that it has become almost a staple. The name of that beverage is Coca-Cola.

Now Coca-Cola, as you know, is really an agricultural product—a product of the soil. Cane sugar—the very purest and finest—constitutes a large part of Coca-Cola syrup. As you know, sugar has gone way up—so every glass of Coca-Cola you drink makes some farmer's heart gladder.

So it is with the pure fruit juices that, combined, produce the inimitable flavor of Coca-Cola. Not so much in quantity seemingly when you consider—a single glass of this delicious beverage, but enormous when the entire Coca-Cola output is considered.

Yet this product of nature—of the farm—increased in cost though it has been to the makers, has not been raised one penny in price to dealer—or to you. The price at the soda fountain and in the bottle has not risen one iota.

Now inasmuch as the rural population alone of America consumes millions of bottles and glasses of Coca-Cola every year, you and the other agriculturists of this country will not only be able to continue to please your palates and get delicious refreshment with this beverage at no increased cost, but you will be sending back to the farm bigger profits and more money at no greater expense to yourself.

12F

—Advertisement.

BATTLE AWAKENS U. S. TO THE NEED OF ZEPPELINS

Washington, June 3.—Construction by the navy department of dirigible aircraft of the Zeppelin type may be urged by Secretary Daniels in the near future as a result of the North sea battle and the slowness of commercial development of such construction in this country. Naval officers here agreed today that the details thus far received of the battle pointed to the superior scouting ability of the German fleet through its Zeppelins as a factor which helped to inflict heavy losses upon the British.

"At first blush," Secretary Daniels said, "it looks as though the Germans had eyes in the air and the British had not. Of course, fuller information may change matters; we can reach no definite conclusion as yet. Still the Zeppelins seem to have played a big part in this battle."

The secretary planned to call a conference of aviation officials of the department immediately to consider ways and means of speeding up aircraft development generally. It has not been lack of funds, the secretary said, but failure to find suitable motors for aerial work and flying boats of satisfactory range and power which has held back developments of the navy's air fleet. Mr. Daniels approved the provision of the house naval bill giving a blanket appropriation of more than $3,000,000 for aviation without endeavoring to specify the numbers or type of air crafts to be acquired.

BRITISH LOSSES WERE OF NEW AND COSTLY WARSHIPS

From the advices thus far received it would appear that the greatest naval battle of history has taken place. Never before have two naval forces of such magnitude as the British and German high sea fleets engaged in combat. But apparently the battle was not fought out to a point to determine mastery of the seas, for the losses, serious as they are reported to have been, will not impair the strength of either fleet to a vital extent.

The scene of battle was in the eastern waters of the North sea. It is probable that the German fleet was on one of the excursions into the North sea which it has taken from time to time during the war, and met, whether or not by design, with the British fleet.

Skagerak is an arm of the North sea between Norway and Denmark. The point referred to in the official German statement as Horn Riff probably is the reef off the Horn, on the southwestern extremity of Denmark. This would indicate that the battle was fought off the coast of Denmark. From the reef to Helgoland, the main German naval base in the North sea, is about 100 miles.

News of the engagement was held back by the British authorities, possibly pending the return home of the fleet, and the first word received of the battle came by wireless from Berlin, by which means the Germans are able to escape the censorship over cable lines.

The British dreadnaught Warspite, reported destroyed in the North sea engagement, was a sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth, both of which played a prominent part in the attempt of the British Mediterranean fleet to force the Dardanelles. The Warspite was 650 feet long, and displaced 27,500 tons. She was built at Devonport in 1914 at an estimated cost of $12,500,000. The Warspite is reported to have carried eight 16-inch guns in place of the 15-inch guns carried by the Queen Elizabeth. She also was equipped with 12 or 16 six-inch guns, 12 four-inch guns, four three-pounders and was fitted with four 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement was 750.

The Queen Mary and the Indefatigable were both British battle cruisers of 27,000 and 18,750 tons displacement respectively. The Queen Mary was 720 feet long, 87 feet beam and drew 30 feet of water. The Queen Mary was completed in 1913. She carried eight 13.5-inch guns, 16 four-inch guns and was equipped with three 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The Indefatigable was 578 feet long, 79½ feet beam and 27¾ feet deep. This battle cruiser was equipped with eight 12-inch guns, 16 four-inch guns and had three 21-inch torpedo tubes. The Queen Mary and the Indefatigable carried complements of between 900 and 950. The Queen Mary cost about $8,000,000.

The British dreadnaught Marlborough, said to have been struck by a torpedo, was of the Iron Duke class. She was built at Devonport in 1914, displaced 25,000 tons, was 620 feet long, 89½ feet beam and 27 feet deep. She carried 10 13.5-inch guns, 12 six-inch guns and a number of smaller arms. She also was equipped with four submerged torpedo tubes.

The German battleship Pommern, which was sunk by a British torpedo, displaced 12,997 tons. She was 398 feet long, 72 feet beam and 25 feet deep. The Pommern was built in 1907 at a cost of about $6,000,000.

HEAR U. S. OFFICER INSULTED A CHILEAN

Washington Officials Get Report of Affront.

Washington, May 31.—Naval circles in Washington were stirred to the depths last night by charges that on the recent South American cruise of the battleship Tennessee, an American naval officer grossly insulted the admiral of the Chilean navy.

The state and navy department had no official report of the incident recounted in New York by the Chilean consul to Bergen, Norway, who said that at a dinner given by the Chilean navy to officers of the Tennessee one of the American officers poured ice cream on the head of the Chilean admiral and threw his shoe at a statue of another admiral.

Lieutenant Commander Julio Ditborn, naval attache of the Chilean embassy in Washington, however, had received reports of the incident in letters from home and had received Chilean papers that carried a full account of the affair.

Ford Cannot Withdraw.

Detroit, June 2.—According to C. S. Anderson, secretary of Henry Ford, there is nothing for Mr. Ford to do in regard to the presidential nomination.

"Mr. Ford did not put himself up for nomination," Mr. Anderson said, "and, therefore, he cannot withdraw. He is in the hands of his friends and it is up to the delegates."

BERLIN REFUSES BRITAIN POLISH RELIEF PROPOSAL

Germany Likely to Make New Proposition.

Berlin, June 1.—Germany will not accept Great Britain's counter proposals for the relief of Poland. This decision, which had been expected, was reached at a conference at the American embassy Wednesday, which was attended by Ambassador Gerard, Dr. Theodore Lewald, director of the ministry of the interior; Prince Lubecki, the Polish leader, and representatives of the Rockefeller commission.

MORGAN ART EXHIBIT IS CLOSED TO PUBLIC

New York, May 31.—The J. P. Morgan collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art was closed to the public yesterday preparatory to stripping the galleries of the works of art that have been sold during the last year. The paintings, ivories and antique enamels may reamin, though there are rumors that the $13,000,000 worth of bronzes, furniture and porcelain and tapestries that have been sold represent only the beginning of the dispersal of the entire collection.

School Has New Principal.

R. C. Gephart, principal of the Groveport high school, Franklin county, has been appointed principal of the Springfield township high school. His salary will be $1,000. Most of the teachers have been reappointed.

LONDON HAILS NAVAL BATTLE AS A VICTORY

Claims Germany Lost 18 Warships to 14 for British and that the North Sea Is Free.

The greatest naval battle of the war has been fought. It took place off Horn's Reef in the North sea, beginning the morning of May 31 and raging for 24 hours. Engaged in the conflict were the high seas fleets of Great Britain and Germany. The German admiralty, which announced the battle, claimed victory over the English, while the British admiralty report later said the battle was a decisive victory for England's fleet. Over 30 warships of both navies were sent to the bottom, while the loss of life is estimated at nearly 8,000. It is believed that 150 warships took part, assisted by Zeppelins. Early reports were so conflicting that definite information concerning the result of the fray and the number of warships sunk was difficult to obtain.

London, June 5.—In view of the latest report of the admiralty on the naval battle of last week the press and public are devoting their attention to computing the losses of the two navies and the effect the engagement is likely to have on future naval warfare.

The British estimate of 18 German ships lost as compared with 14 British, is accepted by the majority, and the result is now claimed as a complete victory for the British fleet.

So far as the German denial of the British claim is concerned, it is pointed out that the Germans did not admit the loss of the cruiser Elbing until the arrival of some survivors from her in Holland and this is cited as confirmation that the Germans conceal their losses until forced by circumstances to reveal them. This is made possible, it is argued, by the fact that the British losses occurred in daylight and are known to the Germans, while the German losses took place in twilight or after dark.

It is questioned by many whether the admiralty does wisely in giving to the world an inventory of the damage the British suffer or whether the alleged German policy of admitting nothing an opponent cannot prove may not be more in harmony with the conditions of modern warfare.

Ends Raids on Coast.

Should the British estimate of the German losses prove correct, naval writers say it will be many a long day before the German fleet shows itself again in the North sea.

Even should the estimate prove excessive, the damage done to the German battle cruisers will put an end to raids on English coasts. After the Doggerbank battle, the Derfflinger and Moltke were five months in lock, and it is believed the German ships of this class engaged in last week's battle were more severely damaged than the two named, which were in the action in which the Blucher was sunk.

The battle cruisers Hindenberg and the Lutzow have been identified as sunk, the dreadnaught Seydlitz is reported from a neutral source to have been seen Thursday morning badly damaged and being pursued by British warships.

Raiding Plan Checked.

The result of the battle, it is also suggested, puts an end to the German ambition, which many believe they were attempting to realize last week, of forcing a way through the British blockade for a few fast cruisers which, if the scheme had been successful, would have undertaken to raid allied shipping in the Atlantic. With the loss of three, if not four, light cruisers and damage done to others, Germany, it is argued, now has not the ships suitable for this undertaking.

IRISH HOME RULE NEAR, IS REPORT

Immediate Operation of Self-Government Measure Is Proposed.

London, May 1.—There is every reason to believe that the Irish question has been satisfactorily settled. This statement is based upon information from sources which, hitherto, have been proved thoroughly reliable.

The basis for the settlement, according to my informant, includes putting into operation immediately the terms of the home rule bill to the whole of Ireland, including Ulster, the same to hold good during the term of the war, with the option to Ulster, at the termination of the war, to withdraw from the arrangement and revert to the present standard.

If this settlement is confirmed it is due to David Lloyd George and the patriotism of John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson.

The Daily Chronicle says today:

"Good news it hand of the Irish negotiations. There is now strong hope of an agreement being arrived at. A statement on the subject will be made in the house of commons, Thursday, by Lloyd George. If, as is confidently hoped, the statement is satisfactory, the Irish members will return to Ireland for Whitsuntide in far better spirits than they left there after the terrible events of Easter week."

The London Times will say: "The Irish negotiations are proceedings with such unexpected speed that Lloyd George probably will be in a position to make a statement in the house of commons, on Thursday, before parliament rises for the Whitsun recess.

"It is not anticipated that such a statement will be more than an interim report, with the prospect of a larger issue later. Meanwhile, hope, almost amounting to confidence, has risen in surprising degree in a few hours."

ENGLAND'S WAR LORD, VICTIM OF MINE OR TORPEDO AT SEA

EARL KITCHENER.

PRESIDENT YUAN OF CHINA DIES

Succumbs to Nervous Breakdown After an Illness of Three Weeks.

Peking, June 6.—Yuan Shi Kai, president of the Chinese republic, died today. Premier Tuan Chi Jui immediately advised Li Yuan Hung, the vice president of his succession to the presidency.

Yuan Shi Kai had been ill for several days with stomach trouble which was followed by a nervous breakdown.

Yuan Shi Kai was reported to have been taken seriously ill on May 28. At that time dispatches from China said it was believed in Pekin that the president had been poisoned, but this report was denied by the Chinese ambassador at Washington who insisted the president was not even ill.

Revolt Spreading.

Yuan Shi Kai died while the storms of revolution were gathering in increasing strength. The revolt broke out in December, 1915, when the president announced his intention of establishing a monarchy and ascending the throne as the first emperor of a new dynasty.

His coronation was set for early in February of this year, but was postponed indefinitely owing to the rapidity with which the revolt spread through southern China. Several attempts were made upon the president's life and a bomb plot was discovered in the imperial palace.

The establishing of a monarchy was strenuously opposed by Japan and the final abandonment of the plan was largely credited to the representations made by Tokio.

Resignation Demanded.

The revolt progressed, however, and in March the governors of the Chinese provinces demanded the resignation of the president. In May the provinces of Shansi and Shantung announced their independence and a provisio government was established by the generals commanding the revolutionary forces in the south. President Yuan Shi Kai announced on May 26 his intention to resign when a suitable successor was chosen. It was reported a little later that the president intended to take refuge in Japan and dispatches from Tokio said that he was negotiating for a residence in the Japanese capital.

Li Yuan Hung, who becomes president of China, in the regular course of events would remain in office until October of next year, when the term of five years for which Yuan Shi Kai was elected will expire. Owing to disturbed political conditions, however, his tenure of office is uncertain.

Rebel Sympathizer.

Li Yuan Hung is reported to have been in sympathy with the rebel movement, although little has been heard of his activities in recent months. It was reported May 17 that he had been elected president of four seceding provinces in south China. He is 52 years old. He served on a cruiser during the Chino-Japanese war and later entered the army, holding several commands and spending two years in Japan to study fortifications. On the outbreak of the revolution at Wuchang he was coered into accepting command of the revolutionary forces, whose operations he directed.

Li was mainly instrumental in arranging the Shanghai peace conference, and after the abdication of the manchus was elected vice president and appointed chief of the general staff. He was made a general and in Oct. 1913, was re-elected vice president.

Delegates Suffer Dry Sunday, Then Election Day

Chicago, June 5. The hundreds of politicians and mere delegates here for the convention had a fellow feeling today for travelers in the arid wastes of the Sahara and for Pershing's boys as they toil through the thirst producing sand dunes of Chihuahua.

After a warm and exceedingly dry Sunday they awoke today to find a municipal election in progress, entailing more torrid hours.

"Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink!" rang the anvil chorus.

NEW RUSSIAN DRIVE BEGINS

Czar's Forces Capture 13,000 Austrians Along Eastern Battle Front.

London, June 6.—In what is probably an attempt to relieve the pressure on the French army defending Verdun from the new German assaults, the Russians have commenced an offensive in great force along a 200-mile front from the Pripet marshes to the Rumanian frontier.

Already they have hurled back the Austrian army at several points on the long front and captured 13,000 prisoners, according to an official statement issued in Petrograd yesterday.

The clash of armies has developed into a great battle, according to an official statement issued in Vienna.

The Russians are confronted for the most part by Austrians estimated to number between 600,000 and 650,00.

Two attacks by the Germans on the French lines between Fort Vaux and Damloup on the Verdun front were repulsed by the French last night, according to an official statement issued by the war office today. A heavy bombardment of Fort Vaux continues with intermittent cannonading on the west front.

PEACE SOON, GERARD QUOTED

Berlin Paper Prints Interview With U. S. Envoy, Thought Unauthentic.

Berlin, June 5, via London.—The Evening National Zeitung prints an interview with James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, which bears on its face indications of lack of authenticity.

Speaking on the chances of peace, the ambassador is quoted as saying:

"Now, as before, I consider these favorable, and I am convinced that only a few months separate us from peace.

"President Wilson has, above all, a human interest in the restoration of peace. I know he feels deep personal pain at the misery which the war is bringing to millions of men, and I assert that he has proved that by words and deeds."

The interview proceeds with reference to President Wilson's peace utterances in connection with the presidential campaign in the United States, phrased in a way that the ambassador naturally would avoid. It quotes him also as declaring himself convinced that military events within the next few weeks would materially increase the inclination for peace among the belligerents.

Ambassador Gerard flatly denied that Poseph C. Grew, secretary of the embassy, who now is in the United States, has any special political mission, as has been widely reported here.

London, June 5.—Dispatches to Lloyds report the sinking of the unarmed British steamships Dewsland and Salmonpool, and the Genoa steamer Marterso.

LORD KITCHENER DROWNS WHEN CRUISER SINKS

British Minister of War Is Victim When Warship Hampshire Is Lost Off the Orkneys.

London, June 6.—The British cruiser Hampshire, on which Lord Kitchener and his staff were on their way to Russia, has been sunk off the Scottish coast by a mine or a German submarine.

Search was made for survivors, but none was found.

Official announcement of the destruction of the Hampshire was made by the British admiralty.

Admiral Jellicoe's report to the admiralty follows:

"I have to report, with deep regret, that his majesty's ship, Hampshire, Capt. Herbert J. Savill, R. N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk, last night about 8 p. m., to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north northwest and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot, and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found, up to the present. As the whole shore has been searched from the seaward I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors.

"No report has yet been received from the search party on shore.

"H. M. S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia.'

The Orkney islands, off which the Hampshire went down, are off the north coast of Scotland. The Hampshire was on her way into the Atlantic and around the northen end of the Scandinavian peninsula into the White sea. Earl Kitchener probably intended to debark at Archangel.

The Hampshire was one of the Devonshire class of six cruisers. She was built in 1903, and, normally, carried 655 men. She displaced 10,850 tons, was 450 feet long, 68½ feet beam and drew 25½ feet. She was armed with four 7.5-inch, six 6-inch, two 12-pound and 20 three-pound guns and two torpedo tubes. She cost $4,250,000.

Lord Kitchener stood next to Lord Roberts as the most admired military idol in the British empire.

He had been secretary of state for war for the British government since August 5, 1914, the day after that on which declarations of war were exchanged between England and Germany.

News of the destruction of the Hampshire and the probable death of Lord Kitchener and all members of his staff came as one of the most staggering blows received in England since the war started.

Lord Kitchener was 66 years old, having been born at Ballylongford, in county Kerry, Ireland, on June 24, 1850.

Despite his years, Lord Kitchener was in the prime of his vigor, and was a tower of strength in the grand war councils that were held in Paris.

It was stated that Lord Kitchener's trip to Petrograd was a "special mission." It is believed to have related to the Russian offensive on the east front as an offset to the pressure being exerted by the Teutons against the Italians and against the French at Verdun.

BASEBALL

In both the American and National leagues the pennant race is remarkably close. For the first time in years the New York Giants and Yankees are running neck and neck for the leadership in their respective leagues, both teams being in second place by a margin of less than a game below the leaders. Brooklyn held the lead at the end of the week in the National, while Cleveland was the leader in the younger organization. Only half a dozen games separate Brooklyn at the top in the National from St. Louis at the bottom. The sensation of the season was the record-breaking road trip of the Giants, who won 19 out of 21 games. Washington had a very poor week in the American, failing to win a game and falling from the leadership to third position.

American League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	27	17	.614	Detroit	20	23	.465
New York	23	17	.575	Chicago	19	22	.463
Washington	24	18	.571	St. Louis	17	25	.405
Boston	22	20	.524	Philadelphia	15	26	.366

National League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	22	15	.595	Cincinnati	21	24	.467
New York	22	16	.579	Pittsburgh	19	22	.463
Philadelphia	22	18	.550	Chicago	20	24	.455
Boston	19	20	.487	St. Louis	19	25	.432

American Association.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	24	14	.632	Columbus	18	16	.529
Louisville	26	17	.605	Toledo	16	19	.457
Minneapolis	21	16	.568	St. Paul	15	22	.405
Kansas City	22	19	.337	Milwaukee	12	31	.279

4TH REGIMENT U. S. MARINES ORDERED TO SAN DOMINGO

San Diego, Cal., June 5. — Orders were received here Saturday from Washington by Col. J. F. Pendleton, commanding the Fourth regiment of marines, to proceed to New Orleans, where the men will embark for Santo Domingo.

CAPITALIST, AGED 79, SUCCUMBS TO MEASLES

Steubenville, June 2.—An attack of measles caused the death of W. B. Donaldson, 79, retired capitalist. He promoted the pottery industry here, held numerous city offices and founded many philanthropical organizations.

THEY HAVE BARKING FROGS AND COMPANIONABLE SNAKES IN THAT ISLAND OF CUBA

New York, June 3.—When one goes to Cuba, whether he be on the water-wagon or not, he may expect to see strange species of the animal kingdom which are commonly associated with the stuff which comes out of non-refillable articles of crockery, according to travelers who arrived here, Friday, on the steamer Munamar.

Mrs. Achsah Merill of Boston, who has been in Cuba buying a plantation, had a particularly interesting story to tell.

Once while strolling in the jungle she came upon a thunder frog. Instead of croaking and jumping into the lake or jumping into the lake and then croaking as the case might be, as all regular frogs are supposed to do, this one sat back and emitted a series of shrill barks like an infuriated dog. This was sufficient to agitate any traveler, but that was not all. Presently a snake was observed bowing and scraping to all pedestrians along the highway. Natives said that the reptile had to have human companionship and if it couldn't loaf around with people it pined away and sobbed itself to death.

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RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accetped for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Terms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Motormen, conductors, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; booklet free. Address K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

AGENTS.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Large manufacturer wants representatives to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dresses, waists, skirts, direct to homes. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 586 Broadway, New York City.

SONGS AND POEMS.

Songwriters—Poems wanted. Splendid proposition. Prompt decision. Writers receive over $1,000,000 yearly from publishers. Royal Arranging Co., 1431-R, B'way, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and women, 18 or over, for U. S. government jobs; $75 month. Vacation with pay. Short hours. Pleasant work. Pull unnecessary. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. L-31, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-29 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Oil—$10.00 invested with us has made others $300 in less than six months. Let us send you our magazine, "Profitable Investments," six months free, which tells how to make your money make you independent. The Hoffman Co., 407 Fannin St., Houston, Texas.

FARMS WANTED

Wanted—Farms; have 4,000 buyers; describe your unsold property. 225 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Col.

POST CARDS.

California postcards, 8 for 10c. Pink, 1407 Channel, Stockton, Cal.

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PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

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HYPHEN IS HIT BY ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS

T. R. Accuses German-American Alliance of Moral Treason and Says It Is Anti-American.

St. Louis, May 31.—Moral treason to the United States was charged by Theodore Roosevelt, in an address delivered here today, against German-Americans who seek to make their governmental representatives act in the interests of Germany rather than this country. He characterized the German-American Alliance as "an anti-American alliance," but added that he believed that its members "not only do not represent, but scandalously misrepresent," the great majority of real Americans of German origin.

Urging the motto, "America for Americans," for all Americans whether they were born here or abroad, the former president declared that "the salvation of our people lies in having a nationalized and unified America, ready for the tremendous tasks of both war and peace."

"I appeal to all our citizens," the Colonel said, "no matter from what land their forefathers came, to keep this ever in mind, and to shun with scorn and contempt the sinister intriguers and mischief-makers who would seek to divide them along the lines of creed, of birthplace or of national origin."

Condemns the Hyphen.

Col. Roosevelt said he came to St. Louis to speak on Americanism—to speak of and condemn the use of the hyphen "whenever it represents an effort to form political parties along racial lines or to bring pressure to bear on parties and politicians, not for American purposes, but in the interest of some group of voters of a certain national origin, or of the country from which they or their fathers came."

He was equally against the native American of the wrong kind and for the immigrant of the right kind, the former president declared, but the immigrant who did not become in good faith an American "is out of place" in the United States. He said each nation should be judged by its conduct and that the United States should oppose enroachment on its own rights whether Germany, England, France or Russia be guilty of misconduct.

"The effort to keep our citizenship divided against itself," the Colonel continued, "by the use of the hyphen and along the lines of national origin, is certain to breed a spirit of bitterness and prejudice and dislike between great bodies of our citizens. If some citizens band together as German-Americans or Irish-Americans, then after a while others are certain to band together as English-Americans or Scandinavian-Americans, and every such banding together, every attempt to make for political purposes a German-American alliance or a Scandinavian-American alliance, means down at the bottom an effort against the interest of straight-out American citizenship, an effort to bring into our nation the bitter old world rivalries and jealousies and hatreds.

"What I have been striving for a year and three-quarters to do is to protest against the up-growth of thus utterly un-American spirit, which means, if successful, division and impotence in our national life, the breaking up of our unity as a nation, the severance of our citizenship along the bitter lines of old-world antipathy."

Plenty of Good Germans.

Pointing back along his own career in public and private life, Col. Roosevelt cited numerous examples of men who, associated with him as office-holders or soldiers, were descendents of foreigners, but who, he declared, were in every sense real Americans. "It would be possible," he declared, "to man our entire administration from president down with men of German blood, and of such uncompromising Americanism that every good American can could follow them with whole-hearted loyalty."

"I hold it an outrage and a violation of every principle of true Americanism," he continued, "to discriminate against such a man (the American of foreign parentage), because of the land from which he or his parents came, or because of his creed. But I hold it no less an outrage for him to act in our domestic politics not as an American, but as an American with a qualification; as an American who has some un-American interest to serve, some foreign country to serve, because of his ancestry. The man who thus acts is the hyphenated American.

Hits the Alliance.

"This is not a mere abstract question which I am discussing. At this very moment it is blazoned forth in the public press that branches of the 'German-American Alliance,' so-called, in different parts of the country, are attempting to coerce timid and unscrupulous politicians by threatening to vote against them, or by actually voting against them, when the German-American Alliance regards their action as unsatisfactory from the standpoint, not of the United States, but of Germany. These branches of the alliance openly take the ground that they intend to shape American politics in the interest, not of the United States, but of Germany. The German-American Alliance of Pennsylvania, for instance, as reported in the public press, states that it intends to show 'the leaders of the national conventions that they have to deal with a united German-American vote.'

"Such a statement represents moral treason to the Republic. Branches of the German-American Alliance in other parts of the country have used practically the same language. The alliance has put forth no program affecting America. The program on which it wishes American citizens to vote is one affecting Germany and only Germany. I do not in the least object to it because it denounces me. It has denounced Mr. Wilson almost as often and almost as severely. One of its favorite forms of denunciation includes Mr. Wilson, Mr. Root and myself, as equally opposed in the interest of Germany.

Calls It Moral Treason.

"It is moral treason to the United States for any of its citizens to act and to seek to make their governmental representatives act, not with reference to the interests of the United States, but of some foreign power. The German-American Alliance is, in practice, an anti-American alliance. Any such political organization, whether German-American, Irish-American or English-American, is not a healthy element of the body politic.

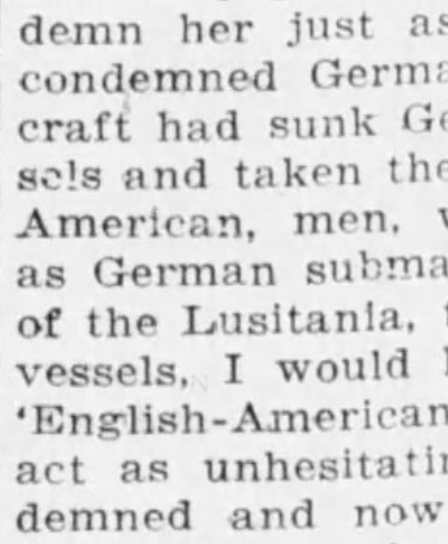
"Anybody of our citizens have a perfect right to oppose any man because of a difference of judgment concerning American problems; but it has no right to deal with American public servants or American public men on the basis of the interests of some foreign power. The men who so act are disloyal to the United States, and I say this just as quickly of men trying to serve England or France as I say it of men trying to serve Germany. I condemn the American citizen who acts as an 'English-American' just as strongly as I condemn the American citizen who acts an a 'German-American.' If France had subjugated Belgium I would condemn her just as strongly as I have condemned Germany. If British war-craft had sunk German passenger vessels and taken the lives of hundreds of American, men, women and children, as German submarines did in the case of the Lusitania, the Arabic, and other vessels, I would have condemned any 'English-American' who excused the act as unhesitatingly as I have condemned and now condemn the 'German-Americans' who now defend or apologize for the actions of the German submarines. I would condemn as strongly the actions of any of our people who sought to make this country subservient to England, as I now condemn those who seek to make it subservient to Germany. Such men are not merely un-American; they are anti-American to the core, and unfit to be citizens of this Republic.

"I believe that the men thus acting not only do not represent, but scandalously misrepresent the great majority of real Americans of German origin. I believe that the great mass of Americans of German origin are now, as they have always been, among the most patriotic and loyal citizens in this country."

Unit Rule for Arkansans.

Little Rock, Ark., June 2.—Democrats of Arkansas, in state convention yesterday, instructed the delegates to the national convention at St. Louis to vote for the renomination of President Wilson and to vote as a unit on all questions.

THE CLIPPER



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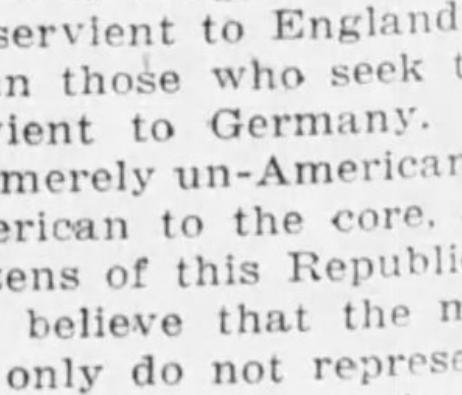

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